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BOSTON RECORDER

And Beligious Telegraph.

NO. 4....VOL. XIII.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 1828.

NATHANIEL WILLIS AND ASA RAND, PROPRIETORS AND EDITORS CONGRESS-STREET, BOSTON, MASS,

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RELIGIOUS.

For the Boston Recorder. VINDICATION OF THE PIETY OF DAVID BE-FORE THE MATTER OF URIAH. [Concluded.]

It is to be noticed, that David knew that he was anointed to be king over Israel, even before he was ever introduced to Saul. Yet such was his modesty, such the inflexibility of his virtue, that he never would take advantage of his cir-cumstances, which so often brought it within his power to lay his hand upon the crown, until the providence of God had brought that crown, and providence of God had brought that crown, and iaid it at his feet, announcing by the same messenger the death of Saul. So sacred did he regard the king's person, that his conscience smole him, when he cut off a piece of Saul's garment in the cave with so commendable a motive. And because that very Amalekite, who brought David the crown, had mercifully terminated Saul's agonies, while he lay weltering in his blood, and thus laid his hands upon the inviolable person of the king. David ordered him to be slain. And he mourned most sincerely and bitterly over the the king, David ordered that to be sain. And he mourned most sincerely and bitterly over the death of Saul. See 1st chap. Il Sam. Surely such subduing of ambition, such predominance of virtue in like circumstances, were never found in any other man. The high wrought jealousy and the unrelenting cruelty of Saul, hunting after David's life with his men of war, were twice subdued by the mere moral effect of David's goodness, of his superior and unexampled virtue.—
"And Saul lifted up his voice and wept. And he said to David: Thou art more righteous than he said to David: I not art into a right of the last rewarded me good, whereas I have rewarded thee evil." And on the other similar occasion, Saul said: "I have sinned. Return, my son David. For I will no more do thee harm, because my life was precious in thine eyes

When David was first anointed by the prophet Samuel, it is written: "And the spirit of the Lord came upon David from that day forward." Whether this was the mere spirit of prophecy and of qualification for his anticipated office, or whether it combined also that special influence of divine grace, which is peculiar to the children of God, is to be determined by David's subse-

David's unhesitating and bold confidence in God, is remarkable indeed, unless he be supposed to have had the faith of adoption, and that in an uncommon measure. "The Lord, that delivered me out of the paw of the lion, and out of the paw of the bear, will deliver me out of the hand of this Philistine." The following passage is a most striking instance of the moral sublimity of faith: "Then said David to the Philistine,—thou comest to me with a sword, and with a spear, and with a shield. But I come to thee in the name of the Lord of hosts, the God of the armies of Israel, whom thou hast defied." I Sam. xvii: 45. The same steain is kept up in the two verses immediately succeeding. And so in many other places.

many other places.

David seems always to carry along with him

consciousness of uprightness, which he often asserts in his Psalms. He says to Jonathan, I Sam. xx: 8. "If there be in me iniquity, slay me thy-

His care of his parents, during the persecutions of Saul, anticipating that the king would make them accountable for their son,—is indicative of David's goodness;—having placed them under protection of the kings of Mosb, saying, "I pray thee, let them be with you, till I know what God will do for me." And here too we see his

The prophet Gad was David's adviser during these troubles, which is another evidence of his being under special divine protection, and so far

a presumptive proof of his adoption.

David was evidently extremely distressed at the massacre of Abimilech and "the eighty-four persons that wore the linen cphod," and the destruction of the city of Nob, all done in the wrath of Saul. "And David said unto Abiathar," who had escaped this massacre, "I have occasioned the death of all the persons of thy father's house."

In every military enterprize David inquired of the Lord, and never ventured without an an-

When David entered upon the affairs of the kingdom, he had public lamentations for Saul, public thanks to all, who had shown Saul kindness in his misfortunes, especially to those who had buried him. David proved himself, in the administration of his government, a lover of justice, a man of generous and humane feelings.

When the assassins of Ish-bosheth, Saul's con, who attempted to support a kingdom in opposiwho attempted to support a angular tion to David, came and announced their own bloody deed, supposing they had done a grateful for the bine. David answered them: "As the act for the king, David answered them: Lord liveth, who hath redeemed my life out of all adversity, when one told me, Behold! Saul is dead, thinking that I would give him a reward for his tidings, I took hold of him, & slew him in Or his fidings, I took hold of him, & siew him in Ziklag. How much more, when wicked men have slain a righteous person in his house upon hisbed?" And David ordered them to be slain. And when David had obtained rest from all his

enemies, he proposed to Nathan the prophet, Il Sam. vii., that he should build an house for God. Sam. vii., that he should build an house for God. The Lord answered him by Nathan, with a high nmendation of his will, and accepting his will for the deed, declined the overture. It was on this occasion, that the notable covenant, of which we have before spoken, was made between Jeho-

vah and his servant David. Whether, therefore, we examine the public, or the private life of David, previous to the matter of Uriah, we find little to censure, much to adof Urian, we find inthe to censure, much to admire,—and a constant development of the most extraordinary virtues, humane, heroic, and religious. We see reason for that high retrospective commendation, passed upon David, I Kings, xv: 5; "Because David did that which was right in the eyes of the Lord, and turned not aside from any thing that he commanded him all the days of his life, -save only in the matter of Urish the Hittite." This was doubtless intended as a com-This was doubtless intended as a commendation in general terms, not to assert sinless perfection, nor to contradict the existing record of David's other faults. His faults were so few, his virtues so distinguishing, that nothing of the former deserves to be remembered, ex-cept his great crime. He was a "man after God's own heart;" an ingenuous, disinterested, heroic spirit; living first for God, next for man, never

It is quite singular, that Decision, in his exposition of I Kings, 15: 5, should make David's concern with Uriah a part of his official conduct! Perhaps it was the desperate necessity of his argument, being refluctant to apply this commendation to David's private character.

And now, Gentlemen Editors, having concluded the argument, I must beg leave to make a few general remarks.

There is no apology for David's criminal conduct; and no palliation. It was a great and dreadful fall. It has proved, as the prophet predicted, an everlasting scandal. It is impossible for language to involve it in colors of too deep reprobation. That God should permit such a crime in such a man, in "David his elect," who, on account of his relation to the church and to the Messiah, and as a prophet of such pre-eminent celebrity, must necessarily be so conspicuous in all ages of the world,—is one of those mysteries of his providence, which can receive no other explanation, than Jehovah's own words to Samuel, when the prophet would have anointed Eliab to be king over Israel, on account of his goodly perce, instead of the absent and youthful stripling Orid: "The Lord-seeth not as man seeth." This event must ever appear to the friends of Christianity, filled with anxiety for the honor of their religion, a subject of deep regret; excepting only, when they look up in faith to that God.

their religion, a subject of deep regret; excepting only, when they look up in faith to that God, who hides himself behind a cloud.

It has seemed to me in my meditations on this and other kindred subjects, that all those, who will stumble and fall at the sin of David, and other similar facts recorded in the sacred volume, are without the circle of that influence, which collects the children of men into the fold of Ged. It has seemed to me, that the Bible was never designed for the salvation of such, who, looking all those reasons why they should believe, are determined to fix their blaspheming hearts on every scandal they can find recorded in the book and church of God, and make them reasons why they should not believe. I reckon, therefore, that all that labor is lost, and worse than lost, which attempts to explain away, or gloss over the scandalous portions of the history of the people of God in any age. There are undeniably such facts,—(and who shall decide how many and how large they may be, but He who measures out his grace to his people?)—facts, which have for their authority and foundation human nature in its fallen state, and which all the world know, are not only not approved, but in the strongest terms reprobated by that religion, which is unrighteously compelled to bear the blame. Prove to the world, (but you cannot do it,) that David had no religion till after the matter of Uriah, and you will not make one infidel less, nor one Christian more. You must proceed and excommunicate Solomon for his sensualities, Hosea for taking "a wife of whoredoms," Peter for denying his Lord, Paul and Barnabas for contention: "yea, you must gut off one member, after tion;—yea, you must cut off one member after another from the church of God, and one portion after another from the book of God,-till little or nothing be left either in one, or in the other. While there is a Bible, or a church, infidels will never be satisfied.

never be satisfied.

The Bible, with all its honesty in publishing the faults of the people of God the church with all the same stating upon the fault of the people of the church with all the same stating upon the fault of the same stating upon the with the satisfied, they do prevail, they will prevail, even under all the artillery of defamation, which has been, and is, or shall be poured in upon them from such sources, and on account of such facts. And they shall triumah, even under all these disfrom such sources, and on account of such facts. And they shall triumph, even under all these disadvantages. The ark of God has a keeper even in the house of Dagon. And woe unto that presamptuous Uzza, who shall put forth his hand to defend God's charge, by 'adding to, or subtracting from "the record of the book."

If there be any good resulting from David's fall, one part of it, doubtless, is, to deepen the impression on the hearts of the people of God in all ages, that "it is by grace they are saved, and

ages, that "it is by grace they are saved, and not of works, lest any man should boast," and to increase their admiration of Jehavah's sovereign prerogative to forgive 111. "And David said unto Nathan, I have sinned against the Lord. And Nathan said unto David, the Lord also bath put away thy sin."

That a king of Israel, who had been so high in favor with God, and who had given such proof of his devotion to the service of God, could fail so deeply, as to force the innocent Bathsheba to his royal bed, contrive to bring the injured Uri-ah upon the sword of the children of Ammon, and so deeply, as to force the innocent Bathsheba to his royal bed, contrive to bring the injured Uriah upon the sword of the children of Ammon, and then be forgiven, is indeed a prerogative, which Jehovah alone might use. The history of this deed of crime, and of this deed of mercy, cannot fail to increase the humility and the gratitude of every child of God, who looks thereon: his humility, that human nature, even after it has been partially sanctified, is capable of such baseness;—his gratitude, that there is such proof of a forgiving God. The Christian will not live more presumptuously, but he will walk more humbly. He will fear, lest he himself should fail, and cause "the enemies of the Lord to blaspheme."

"O the depths of the wisdom and knowledge of the proof of the windows to her under the depths of the wisdom and knowledge of the christian is my dear Anna!"

"O the depths of the wisdom and knowledge of the presumptuously is the same of the number of her sins, which indispose her to pray. In answer to which he use teaches all his own children, that you have a very sinful heart, and then you will feel your need of the Physician is, my dear Anna!" O the depths of the wisdom and knowledge of God!—how unsearchable are his judgments, and his ways past finding out." AKTIPAS.

A SORT OF IMPOSITION.

The author of "Decision," "Profession is not Principle"—"Father Clement," Sec. Sec. has written a very pleasant and profitable story, for children, under the title of "Anna Ross."

There are many persons who would, doubtless, feel inclined to object to some of the religious sentiments urged and illustrated by the author; and there are, probably, societies which would not seek it for the libraries of their Sabbath Schools, because it inculcates, or countenances opinions, which they might think illiberal and calvinistic; nevertheless "Anna Ross" has obtained favor with a large portion of the Christian community; and many Sabbath Schools have es-teemed it a valuable addition to their stock of books. It contains 160 pages. The price is 25 cents in boards;—87 1-2 cents bound; and 50 cents done up very beautifully, in morocco, with the usual discount of 25 per cent. It is published by the American Sunday School Union, and is for sale at their depositories throughout the

country.

Our object in noticing it, at this time, is to distinguish the "ANNA Ross," above mentioned, from a work lately published by Bowles & Dearborn, of Roston, the title of which is, "ANNA Ross," abridged for the use of Sabbath Schools." This last book contains 59 pages, is printed in very large type, on thick paper, and is sold at 17 cents.

Nor should we have a syllable to say about the publication of the Boston booksellers, were it not for an obvious, though we charitably presume an undesigned attempt, to deceive the public.

It is always understood that an abridged work

contains nothing which is not, in substance, at least, to be found in the full work; and it is also

taken for granted, that no important and substan-tial principles of the original book are either sup-pressed, misrepresented, or garbled in the a-

Now we undertake to say that "ANNA Ross," the original, is as different from "Anna Ross" abridged, as any sermon by Lyman Beecher, D. D. is from any sermon by William E. Channing, D. is from any sermon by William E. Channing, D. D.; and yet any person, without examining the book, well and properly supposes that in buying "Anna Ross," abridged, he buys the substance of "Anna Ross," complete.

In order to justify the foregoing remarks, as well as to put purchasers of Sabbath School Books upon their guard, we will cite a few passages from the two books.

upon their guard, we will cite a few passages from the two books.

In "Anna Ross" abridged, at bage 13. Anna's mother is thus exhibited to us. "Mes Ross spoke earnestly and became exhausted. Anna watched by her and prayed that she might live. But we daily grew worse, and whoe her arength sniowed, she gave Anna the test advice. She charged her to pray constantly to God, and fnitfully to read her Bible; to be good and strive to make her heart better. In a few days Mrs. Ross died, and was buried in the same grave with her husband."

In the original "Anna Ross" this scene is thus described at page 26. "Mrs. Ross spoke to Anna with so much solemnity and earnestsess, that she soon became exhausted and was obliged to lie down. After mentioning to her the séparation, which is to take place between the righteous and the wicked, she said—"Anna, will you seek to meet me at this right hand at that day? Anna answered, 'I will seek to do so Mamma?' 'Then, my love, resumed Mrs. Ross, you will begin to seek Christ; for there is no name given under heaven or among men whereby you can be saved, but flis. I charge you, Anna, never to suppose you are tafe, or that you will ever meet your papa and me in Heaven, till you can truly say that you know Christ, and that he is all your salvation. You do not fully understand what I say, therefore I charge you, my dear Anna, never, os any account, or wherever you are, to let one morning ar evening pass, without praying to God; and if possible reading a portion of his holy word. Two days after this, Mrs. Ross was buried in the same grave with her inusband."

"Anna Ross," abridged, p. 21. "Before she went to

God; and if possible reading a portion of his holy word. Two days after this, Mrs. Ross was buried in the same grave with her husband."

"Anna Ross," abridged, p. 21. "Before she went to sleep Anna prayed, as she knew it was her duty to do, that God would forgive her faults and grant. His grace to shield her from falling into temptation. She prayed too that she might be able to de every thing it was a child's duty to perform; and her heart felt cheered as she closed her eyes to sleep in the affectionate confidence which her love to her Heavenly Father inspired."

In the original page 50—we find "Anna remembered her wish to pray, but she did not feel that confidence in God when she thought of Him as she had hitherto done, since her Manma's death."

"And she prayed God, for Christ's sake to forgive her; and then again she folt confidence in God, as her Father in Heaven.

She felt so peageful and happy, that she believed what her Mamma had often told her, that it was the Holy Spirit, God's own Spirit, who put every good thought into our hearts, and who was the Conforter and gave us peace. And she prayed God to give her his Holy Spirit to lead her every moment to think and desire and love what was right.

"and then she iell into a sweet calm sleep."

The following passage occurs at p. 23 of the abridgment.

"Next morning Hannah came, as she was desired, to awake Anna, and as soon as she was dressed, she went to the room where she was sure of being alone, with her Hible in her hand. First she knelt down and prayed, confessing that she was weak and feeble; and that she depended upon her Maker for all she possessed. She gayed too that he The account of the same transfessor, even page ao in the original, is as follows, viz. "Next morning Hannah came, as the time she had been deared, and Anna moved about quite softly that she emight set wake Louisa. Then taking her Bible went into the empty ted-room, and holted the door; and then she remembered that she was one with God, and she loved to think that it was so; and she pr believed that they were all washed away; and she prayed for God's Holy Spirit to guide her every moment, and to teach her to understand God's word."

teach her to understand God's word."

As an example of the ingenuity with which the author of the abridgment conceals or covers over with broad and general expressions, the particular religious sentiments inculcated by the original, the following will serve.—In the abridgment, p. 28. "Little Marianne was the only member of the family who liked to hear Anna talk seriously, and Anna tried to teach her to pray as she herselfhad been taught."

taught."

In the original, p. 71. "The poor little thing (Marianne,) soon loved Anna better than all the world besides, and would listen to any thing she told her, and loved to hear of that Saviour who came into the world to save lost smoers, and who loved children and took them in his arms and blessed them. She also was taught by Anna to pray to this Saviour. And then Anna and she would talk about what Jesus had done for them that they might get to Heaven—how he had shed his own blood and died a death so canful, that they might prever be pumphed for the ansat bey

heart, and then you will feel your need of the Physician of souis. * * * Do you know who this Physician is, my dear Anna?"

"Yes. It is Jesus Christ. My Manima taught me that. * * * "You know Jesus Christ has all power in Heaven and on earth; and he has promised eternal life to all who come to him. * * * You must tell your Lord what the diseases, the sins are, which beset you and fead you to disobey him, that he day wash away their guilt in his own blood and give you grace and strength in future to resist them. This is this will, for though he knows you far better than you do yourself—he has commanded you and me and all his people to confess to him—to pray to him—to pour out our hearts before him—to make our requests -to pour out our hearts before him-to make our request

We could pursue this course of examination through each of these books, and exhibit very many abuses of the "right of abridging" as gross and glaring, as those already pointed out—But we have shown our warrant for the remarks we made, viz. that there is an obvious attempt to

mislead the public.
The author of "Anna Ross" designed to present to the public an interesting child, educated RELIGIOUSLY—he was evidently what would in our age and land, be called an orthodox man, and intended to persuade his readers, and especially his young readers (for it is entitled "a story for children") to embrace what are called orthodox or evangelical views of religion—All this be cer-tainly had a good right to do. Any fair and honorable mind will admit, that if this was obviously the author's design, any abridgment which should conceal, disguise or pervert it, without notice, or apology to the reader, must be unjust, illiberal and mean in the extreme.

We cannot avoid the conviction that the design

of the author of the abridgment was to substitute for "Anna Ross" something that should better advance the interests of his own Sect. And he has so far succeeded, as that a book without any distinct, religious character is made to usurp the name and is intruded into the place of one which beautifully, decidedly and forcibly inculcates the humbling, yet exalting doctrines of the Gospel

A Sunday School Superintendent on Connecticut River.

For the Boston Recorder. SOUTH BROOKFIELD.

Messus. Editors,—The paragraph which I sent you respecting the Unitarian missionary in South Brookfield, has called forth a reply in the Register, signed "Lover of truth." He takes up a serious argument to prove, that the statement which I made that there were two regular pastors in B. is "deceptive." Now much anxiety exists among the Unitarian part of the community to convey the impression that Rev. Mr. Stone is not a regular pastor. The Examiner, the Register and the Old Hampshire Post, have exheet his dissersion. echoed his dismission. Thus says the Examiner:
"The proceedings of the Parish in relation to the dismission of Rev. Mr. Stone their former minister, having at the request of the church and society been investigated by the council convened on the occasion, and found satisfactory, the services of the ordination were performed." The Post testifies to the same effect—that Mr. S. is nominister at all; has no right to solemnize mar-riage and is liable to pay taxes to the new minis-ter. And the Register in the account of the or-minister at the register in the account of the or-minister at the register in the account of the or-minister at the register in the account of the orlogical school in Cambridge, a late tutor in Harvard University, was ordained as minister of the Congregational church and society in S. Brookfield, from which Mr. Stone was a few months ago dismissed." The "Lover of truth" after having said that Mr. N. was settled over the very society fees which. ing said that Mr. N. was settled over the very society from which Mr. S. had been separated by mutual agreement, twice mentions him as the dismissed postor. Now it is but just, that the public should come in possession of some facts which on the best authority I will state.

In a regular parish meeting it was "Voted, that the Parish agree to the conditions conveyed to the

to the Society through the Committee—which conditions are as follows: That until he (Mr. S.) is regularly dismissed by an ecclesiastical council he shall hold the relation of a Pastor to the

" Voted, That we willingly assent that he (Mr. S.) will be entitled to all the rights, immunities, and offices incident to other ordained cler-gymen, except that he will have no claim upon the church or parish for compensation for any services he may render, and the society will have no legal claim upon im for any services to be church? rendered, no other claim but that of love and "A lov

" Voted, That when the sacred desk shall not he occupied by a candidate or preacher engaged and introduced by the society's Committee, Rev. Mr. S. shall retain the privilege to occupy it for the purpose of instructing and communing with his church, and those who may assemble with them. And when the society shall be destined at liberty to dispense to them the ordinances of

the gospel."
"Voted, That whenever the church shall unite with the society in the settlement of another pastor, he shall have his pastoral relation to the church dissolved according to ecclesiastical

Usage."
Thus far it seems Rev. Mr. S. remains the regular pastor of the church, by vote of the parish. Now we are to see how he loses this relation, if it is lost. The church consisted at this time of 12 male members, and more than 50 fe males. Just before the ordination of Mr. N. two of these male members, styling themselves "We the church," addressed a letter to Rev. Mr. S. requesting him to unite with them in calling a mu-tual council to dissolve his relation to them as the church of the second Congregational Society in Brookfield. But of these proceedings of the self-styled church, it seems by the Register the council took no notice, and they were not acted upon. Now granting to these two men the name of the church and the right to dismiss Mr. S. at pleasure, they did not disn's him. And with the proceedings of the parish, by which his relation to them was dissolved, the ordaining council, it seems declared themselves satisfied; and yet in these proceedings his pastoral relation is expressly acknowledged. I should really like to know in what relation Mr. S. now stands, acrording to the Unitarian ecclesiastical polity.
We understand how his church have acquired the name of seceders, and two of their number the name of "we the church;" but we want to know low he stands. Is he dismissed from the church according to ecclesiastical usage, or not? If he is dismissed, was it before Mr. N.'s ordination, or at that time? "A lover of truth" will advance its cause by informing us. If he will have it that the church is embodied in the parish, according to the Unitarian notions of church existence, se that church and society are but one body, will not the recorded acknowledgment of his pastoral relation to the church by the parish, be construed into an acknowledgement of his pastoral relation to the parish also? Methinks here is a riddle for the sticklers for the identity of the church with

the parish.

The same writer speaks of a small orthodox minority of 18 voters, seceding from the parish; but he might have said the number of votes for Mr.N. was only 38. Here I presume he instituted the same kind of reconing by which two Unitarians in a church, containing more than 60 mem bers and 12 of them males, constitute, "We the church," while the rest are only seceders.

But the thing that seems to be most offensive is, that the 'seceders' have carried with them the plate and furniture of the church. This they will have us to understand is rebellion against the powers that be, a violation of that " evangelical precept" which requires every soul to be subject to the higher powers. The holding of such language as this in the nineteenth century is too much. Have the churches planted by the pilgrims then, at the last, been forced to their dearest rights, their privileges, their sacred vessels, their records and even their names, to each and every heretical member that may choose to demand them? Sons of the pilgrims, are these the laws of New-England? But I forbear, lest I should forestall the question that is likely to have a legal discussion—and lest too I should be accused of some "bold figure of speech," such as this writer found in a circular which was pillaged from a gentleman's table and published in the village. Now, however bold the figure may have been, the act of purloining it must have been bolder. The figure was as follows: This church have been driven from the bouse in which their

ded. When these facts come to be fully k nown the seceders in Brookfield I trust will need no "circulars" to accomplish the erection of their house of worship. To show that this church is worthy of the sympathies and charity of the churches from which she may solicit aid. I beg leave to quote a short extract from the result of an ecclesiastical council called by the pastor and church to review their proceedings. "No step consistent with religious truth or their obligations church to review their proceedings. "No step consistent with religious truth or their obligations as Christians has been neglected, and no alter-native remained but to pursue the course they native remained but to pursue the course they have taken or prove unfaithful to that divine Master, to whom they have sworn allegience." And I cannot but rejoice in the prospect that is open before them, of success in their laudable enterprise of building a house of worship. ! wish for nothing more than for facts to be known. Then I am sure there will be hearts and hands enough to help them. A "lover of truth" can do them no better service than to agrate the surject in the Register. And I hope soon to hear from him again; he may lead to some more disclosures. him again; he may lead to some more disclosures, illustrative of that principle of ecclesiastical polity which has already had a partial development.

The churches will do well to notice particular-

ly the operation of this principle. It invests a minority, however small, with a power however great in the church. It is a principle of most convenient application in all cases of difficulty. convenient application in all cases of difficulty. It is indeed an omnipotent principle—an omnipotence in possession of each individual, provided he is a Unitarian. If the majority of a church should be so uncivil as to call a man to an account for immorality, by this principle he has culy to style himself "we the church," and call the pastor to join in a mutual council for his dismission, and he is free. If he aspires to office in the church, he has only to call the church seceders and himself "we the church," and then every deaconship is at his disposal. Or suppose he has his eye on some valuable silver plate, he has only to say, submit to us the church and other church in this place; as no authority can regularly release him from that relation, but the same which introduced him into it. In that relation he will consider himself religiously bound to perform all pastoral duties as far as his peculiar circumstances, or the nature of the case will permit."

as his eye on some valuable silver plate, he has only to say, submit to us the church and other "higher powers," and then he has an undisputed right to lay a sacrilegious hand upon the vessels of the temple. Yes, such a liberal spirit has infused itself into our laws and controlled the decisions of our highest courts, that these things are now talked of as solve realities. Equity and are now talked of as sober realities. Equity and justice, what are they, compared with liberality? Oh, to what a fair inheritance have the descendants of the puritans attained; and what would our grave fathers say to the learned decisions of our courts, that can confer an ecclesiastical omnipotence on every disaffected member of a "A lover of truth" says, "it is not true that the

"A lover of truth" says," it is not true the the Unitarian minister was settled with the expectation of receiving one third er any part of its salary from a missionary fund." But "the parish have received a sum not exceeding one sixth of the salary for one year," he says himself. This is a nice distinction. You will observe the money comes not from a fund, but from a society. If the society have no fixed where did the tear. too is not assured to them more than one year. What then? There is not a domestic missionary in the State, of any denomination except it be of Unitarians, who has assurances of assistance for more than a year at a time; and these are not ashamed of the name of missionary. But we leave ashaned of the name of missionary. But he had the public to judge for themselves on this point. It was stated in the parish meeting, before the vote was taken for the settlement of Mr. N. that they had assurances of a hundred dollars for one year from the Unitarian Association, and several individuals in the parish had engaged to pay a hundred dollars for five years. It is time that the Unitarians had learned that it is impossible for them to attach an odium to the name of missionary, without injuring their own missionary operations. Why not be consistent and frankly confess that they sustain a system of domestic missions; that they consider their doctrines so much another gospel that it is an act of Chris-tian benevolence and charity to send out their missionaries to strengthen the opposers of ortho-doxy and depose its ministry? We are willing on our part to make the avowal, that we consid-er Unitarian places as missionary ground; that we hold their tenets as subversive of the gospel; and believing this, we act consistently when we send missionaries among them. And we advise the Unitarians to own the truth, and do likewise. For such pretensions are pitiful. An enlighten-ed community cannot be gulled into the belief that Unitarians never stoop to employ a domesto attach the term missionary to one who received only a hundred dollars a year from an organized Society, I would state that the orthodox domestic missionaries in this state do not generally receive so much as a hundred dollars. And in the Reports of the societies they are called missionaries, and are required to give a yearly ac-count of their labors as such, if they receive but dollar from the Society, whether they are settled or not.

The time has been when by means of flattery and a perverted law, orthodox churches have been hoodwiaked and coerced to sit down without a murmur under Unitarian preaching. But those days have gone by. Christians have learned to make sacrifices for the truth. Churches begin to feel a common interest, and are wiling to unite in contending for their common aith. They will not now look on and see one of their number put down, while there is power for her relief. And if the Unitarians choose to plant missionaries openly, to disorganize and fritter down as many societies as they can, we own it fair play, and will prepare to meet them. But we cannot help asking them by the way, what has become of their boasted liberality, their spirit of compromise in opinion, and all their peace-making pretensions? And in what the state of society in Massachusetts will have been benefitted, by the reception of the new light and purer gospel which Unitarians impart, after it has completed its course of disorganizing and established a diminutive and rancorous opposition in every village and hamlet in the state

HOME MISSIONS.

For the Boston Recorder. NEW AUXILIARY.

We are happy to have it in our power to state the formation of a second Domestic Missionary Society, Auxiliary to the Massachusetts Mis-sionary Society. We do it in the words of the

Secretary. "Agreeably to an appointment of the Old Col-"have been driven from the house in which their fathers worshipped." The propriety of the figure a moderate rhetorician will be able to appreciate, in view of the facts to which we have allusaid association, for the purpose of ferming a Domestic Missionary Society.

meeting being duly organized and a number of resolutions offered, and addresses made in promotion of the object; Voted, That we now proceed to organize a Domestic Missionary Society, auxiliary to the Massachusetts Miss. So-

ciety; and adopt the following Constitution. 1. This Society shall be known by the name of the Old Colony Domestic Missionary Society, Auxiliary to the Massachusetts Missionary So-

2. This Society shall be composed of all the ministers, and two delegates from each of the churches or Societies in the Old Colony Associ-

3. The officers of the Society shall be a President, a Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer, to be chosen at the annual meetings. These officers, with the clergymen belonging to the Society, shall constitute a Board of Directors, who shall appoint from their body an Executive Com mittee, to transact all the business of the Society

not otherwise appropriated.

4. The funds of the Society, after defraying incidental expenses, shall be paid over to the Treasurer of the Massachusetts Missionary So-

5. The Society shall meet as often as called by the President, and annually on the Wednesday following the last Tuesday in October, when the Officers shall be chosen; the accounts of the Treasurer, properly audited, shall be presented; and the annual report of the Executive Committee received, and when this Constitution may be amended, by the vote of two thirds of the members

6. It shall be the duty of each church or Soci ety connected with this Auxiliary, to appoint from two to six local agents, both male and ie-male, whose duty it shall be to solicit donations & pay the same to the Treasurer of this Society

7. A copy of the Constitution, authenticated by the Secretary, with the names and residences of the officers annually chosen; and also a copy of each annual Report, shall be transmitted to the Secretary of the Massachusetts Missionary Society, immediately after the annual meeting of the

It was then Voted, to proceed to the choice of Officers. The following gentlemen were chosen JOSIAH ROBBINS, Esq. Plymouth, President. HADEN COGGESHALL, Esq. N. Bedford, V. Pres. WILLIAM EATON, Middleboro', Secretary

Dr. PETER MACKIE, Wareham, Treasurer. The Board appointed five of their number, as an Executive Committee: viz. Rev. Messrs. W. Eaton, S. Holmes, J. Bigelow, D. Hemmenway and F. Freeman."

The foregoing Constitution is substantially the same with that recommended by a Committee of the Parent Society, and published at page 32nd of the last annual Report of the "Domestic Missionary Society of Massachusetts." It is here given at length, that such of our readers as may not have received that Report, may become ac-quainted with the plan on which it is proposed to organize the churches of the several Associations within the State, in aid of Home Missions.

The primary object of the Massachusetts Missionary Society is, to assist feeble churches and repair desolations in Massachusetts; then to extend the charities of our churches to those " who are sitting in darkness," in the Southern and Western sections of our country. Not that this last object is of inferior importance to the first far from this-but that we believe, heaven calls us to begin the work of charity, at home.

Five thousand dollars are needed this year in Massachusetts alone to inspire so much life into edited there churches, as will enable them to sebe sent abroad, let any pious heart tell, when informed of four millions of our fellow citizens, who are living from year to year without religious instruction, at once indisposed and unable to procure it, unless we send it to them.

It is hoped that every Evangelical Association in the State will soon be organized as a Domestic Missionary Society-and that whether they "gather little or much," they will at least make an effort, which will encourage the hands that hang down, and strengthen the feeble knees, while it exhibits a becoming zeal for God. S. a

REVIVALS.

From the Connecticut Observer.

REVIVAL OF RELIGION IN NORFOLK, CON. The past year, like those of 1815 and 1821, has been sig nalized in this region by an extensive effusion of the Divini Spirit. As early as the meeting of our Consociation in Spirit. As early as the meeting of our Consociation in Sept. of 1826, there appeared this circumstance to kindle hope, viz. that amid general stupidity in our congregations favorable appearances were reported as in a slight degree visible in many of the churches. This fact was mentioned at the next monthly concert for prayer, among my people; and we were encouraged to hope that at least some of the many little flames, that began to glimmer, would increase and spread to a general illumination;—and in hope of this, we were relocated to a need a forest may be considered in the control of we were exhorted to special prayer, and preparation for such an event. Our hopes were not blasted. Though nothing very special occurred for a number of monti a gradual increase of serious attention on the me a gradual increase of serious attention on the means of grace, was observable, and members of the church appeared more ready to speak on the subject of religion and more fervent in prayer. And it has since occur found a fact, that some who did not indulge hope of themselves for months, began about that time to be the subjects of more than ordinary solemaity. In the course of the winter, our meetings prayer and conference increased, and hopes were m fested in succession by a considerable number. In March the Conference of the Churches met with us; and thi the Conference of the Churches met with us; and this church with great unanimity & apparent cordiality renewed their covenant in public, accompanied with a general confession of past unfaithfulness. Some account of this acone, as it was among the first of the kind in this State, was published in your pages at the time. The scene was immeasely soften, and was accompanied and followed by the best effects. It required very great previous labor to diffuse among all the members of the church the requisite previous factors and account of the color of precise information as to the object and nature of the sol-emn act—to awaken, on the one hand, sufficient attention, and to repress on the other, extravagant anticipation, and to adjust petty differences and restore cordiality

[We here omit a paragraph, which contains a strong testimony in favor of this measure; and also in favor of the in creased labors of lay brethren " in their proper sphere."

The revival here has been remarkably still, gradual peaceful, and pleasant—the most so, I should say, that have ever witnessed. The remark was frequently made for several months, that " we hardly have what would be understood by a revival, but should it continue long en ough, we shall think at last we have had a revival." In deed it was at no time what is understood by a " ough, we shall think at last we have had a revival." Indeed it was at no time what is understood by a "powerful work." We desire, however, unleignedly to acknowledge, not only the omnipotence but the peculiar grace of God through the whole of this visitation of mercy. There have been added to our church by profession the past year, 92, a few are now propounded, and we expect more will in due time come forward—nor do we despair of others being yet brought into the kingdom of God before the work may entirely cease.

Nothing could be more inapplicable or groundless than many of the hard speeches which are uttered against revisits at this day, as it regards what has come to my knowledge in this and the other churches of our immediate connexion in this region.

Notfolk, Jan. 10, 1828.

Norfolk, Jan. 10, 1828.

Revivals .- The R. I. Rel. Messenger contains a communication from Rev. M. Potter, of Paw tucket, mentioning a pleasing attention to religion in the neighborhoods of the Natick, Lippitt, Phoenix and Arkwright factories in that state cituated about 12 or 15 miles below Providence The W. Recorder mentions an extensive awakening in Upper Freehold, N. J.

BOSTON RECORDER.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 1828.

A DIALOGUE ON PERSECUTION.

In one of those towns of Massachusets, where vangelical Christians and their associates are leaving Unitarian preachers to enjoy a pure gos-pel, the following scene is laid. The little band ad made arrangements for building a house, formed a voluntary parish under the statute, and procured a preacher. They could gain access to no public building where to meet for worship, assembled in a private house. They were enduring all manner of reproach for conscience sake; but they were not dismayed, and pursued their course calmly without wavering. Those who were members of the church had laid in a respectful and Christian application for a dismission, that they might be organised into a distinct church. The consideration of this request had been postponed for a short time. Such been postponed for a short time. Such was the state of things, when the preacher to the sece-ders commenced his labors. A few days after he called upon the pastor, by whom he was kindly received, and the following conversation occur-

Mr. R. You are aware, Sir, of the circumstances in which I come into this place, and of my object in coming. As I am preaching among your flock, I have thought proper to call you and state to you the principles on bich I act.

-Dr. R. I am glad to see you, Sir, but I cannot enter upon the subject so as to commit my church. The question about the dismission is pending, and as I know not how they will decide it, I shall say nothing to prejudice their right of deciding it as they think proper.

Mr. R. I do not wish to interfere with that

question at this time, I only desire to state to you my views of the general principle, the right of Christians to form societies separate from oth-

Dr. R. I am ready to hear you on that point. Mr. R. These secessions are taking place on oth sides. Where Unitarians are a minority, they withdraw. Where Trinitarians are a mi nority, they do the same. In either case, if the proceedings are regular, the right to withdraw is

Dr. R. I cannot admit that the two cases are parallel. I know that Unitarians have seceded from orthodox societies, and formed new ones. But never till they had been deprived of some of their privileges and rights; never, till they had some kind of persecution.

Mr. R. My information on the topic is not very extensive. Instances of that kind may have occurred. Will you be so kind, Sir, as to mention an instance or two.

Dr. R. The proceedings in A---- and in -, were entirely of that character. The initarians were absolutely driven to a separation, unless they would surrender the rights which are secured to them by the gospel, and by the constitution of the commonwealth Mr. R. Please to tell me how they were driv-

enaway Dr.R. In G-, the church were generally orthodox; so was their pastor, Mr. J. Some of the most respectable gentlemen in the place, however, were Unitarians. They were grieved that they could not, on any occasion, hear their own sentiments preached from the desk. When they saw no other resource, they went to Mr. J., saying, "We are willing to bear you, and aid in your support, on the sin gle condition that you will exchange with Uni-tarian managers of Ponton for readen negative. They then said, "We wish for peace and union in the town. If you, Mr. Jin the town. If you, Mr. J , will take a dismission, we will previously engage to the majority of the sales. jority of the church and parish, that we will agree with them in settling another orthodox minister, on the sole condition that he shall exchange indiscriminately with all ministers in good standing." Mr. J replied as before; and they had no way left for securing their ungood dienable rights, but to withdraw and form a

Unitarian society,

Mr. R. They are not to be censured for withdrawing, if they verily believed the Unitarian sentiments are the gospel of Christ. But as to the matter of persecution, I have one word to say— Now, Dr. R——, in the first place, which of those parties assumed a right which did not belong to them? Mr. J—— is a minister or servant of Jesus Christ. From him he derives his ommission, and not from his bearers. His Master alone is competent to give him direc-tions in the discharge of the duties of his effice. The Bible contains those instructions, - reads the bible with sincere and prayerful attention, to get his directions. And seriously believes that Christ requires him not to exchange pulpits with Unitarians. Even if he isunderstands his instructions, still be sincerely elieves that such is the express command of his Master. Now must be not keep a good conscience towards God? Must be obey men, or please men rather then his Lord? And when his parishioners demand of him, that he should do a thing so expressly contrary to his convictions of duty, do not they bind his conscience; are not they rather

Dr. R. But where are the rights of the congregation? Are the people to have no voice in selecting the doctrine they will hear?

the oppressors?

Mr. R. Certainly they have their rights. cy are under no obligation to hear and They are under no obligation to hear and say one minister rather than another, before they make a voluntary choice. When a minister is settled, he is bound to preach essentially the same doctrines he did at first, unless he renounces his belief in them. If he does, he is bound to declare that change; & to retire from his charge, if his people desire it. If he continue as he when they selected him, they have no right to say to him, 'Preach another gospel,' either him-self or by a substitute. If a minority of such a society are dissatisfied, at the time of settlement or afterward, their duties and rights are the same as in numerous other cases. The majority must govern, and the minority acquiesce. If the miority feel that it is a matter of conscience, or that they are suffering grievous deprivations, then they may peacefully and regularly retire, and select a teacher and doctrines for themselves. I do not blame the Unitarians at G., if they retired at last in this manner. I blame them for attempting to be lords over God's heritage, by requiring one of his servants to violate his conand disobey what he sincerely believed to be his Lord's command.

Dr. R. But Unitarian ministers are the servants of Christ too, and get their instructions from him. They believe that a liberal course of exchanges, with all ministers in good standing, is required by their Lord, who is the Prince of Now will you say that orthodox ties have a right to object to such a liberal course, and separate from such men?

Mr. R. Certainly I do. For the orthodox veribelieve that Unitarianism is a false gospel; and that they ought not to attend on its ministry, or encourage others to do it. They do not demand that their Unitarian ministers shall renounce the right to judge for themselves. They simply bear their protest and withdraw. We only claim, in this case, a right which we freely concede in the

Dr. R. Well, it is all an unhappy and wicked business, and brought about by this exclusive spirit that has crept into the shurches. We are breaking to pieces and going to ruin, for the want of a little liberality of feeling. How easily Mr. J.—, for instance, might have made peace in his social to the liberal answer to his United. ety, if he had given a liberal answer to his Unita-

rian parishioners. Mr. R. But, my good doctor, must the liberali-y be all on one side? Suppose those gentlemen had been liberal too, and had allowed Mr. J the right to think and act as his conscience dictated, and according to his sincere understanding

Dr. R. O it is shocking that he should imagine such an exclusive conduct is inculcated in the gospel of peace. Why, Sir, we are all Chrisians, all ministers of Christ, and ought to live in harmony and love.

CUMBERLAND CONFERENCE, ME.

The 11th semi-annual meeting of this body was held at Gray, Jan. 8th and 9th. Twenty-seven churches out of twenty-nine, were represented; and two more were added at this meeting of the conference of the confere ing. Delegates were present from the Conferences of York and Hancock counties. Clergymen and candidates for the ministry, who were present and not members of the Conference, were invited to sit as honorary members and take par

n its proceedings. The Treasurer's Report was read, audited, and accepted. Receipts of the year, \$774 42-Expenditures in aid of feeble churches, \$487 50; he balance, \$286 93, was immediately exhaust-

Rev. P. Chapin gave an interesting account of his mission to the destitute churches. A Committee reported two resolutions on the promotion of temperance; the first declaring that it deserves the most serious attention of the Conference a the churches. The second recommends to the churches "to make their duty in regard to intoxicating liquors a subject of frequent and earnest prayer, and that each church take such measures as in their opinion will do most to diminish the use of them."—This is as good a resolution as we have seen on the subject. A church cannot pray over the question with one consent, and long remain indifferent to their duty. "The first resolution was adopted by yeas and nays, each individual being requested, as he affirmed r denied, to state any fact or facts, respecting the progress of temperance. This was a peculiarly interesting proceeding, and several impor-tant facts were stated, illustrating the practicability and benefits of entire abstinence

The prayer-meeting, held at 6 o'clock in the morning, was fully attended; some were seen there from a distance of 6 or 7 miles. Exercises by two ministers and three lay brethren. The house was crowded on occasion of the more performances, which were as usual. We omit a detailed account of them, to make room for some little account of the business meeting; that the churches in Massachusetts and other which are connected in conferences, may have an idea of that part of the system which is peculiar to Maine.

Dissertations were read on the following ques tions: What can be done to render the intercourse of ministers and members of the churches more in-teresting and useful to themselves and families?-What are the principal evils attending the singing in our places of worship? and how can they be re-medied?—Can any thing be done to continue and increase the interest of this Conference?—Is it expedient, that renewing the covenant be hereafter one of the stated exercises of this Conference Some of these dissertations were offered for the Christian Mirror by sole of Confestonearth.

The following questions were assigned to different members, for dissertations at the next meetng:-What can be done by Christians connected with this Conference so to increase the interest in domestic missions, osto insure the raising of funds adequate to the wants of the county, and, with the assistance of others, to the wants of the State?— What can the lay members of our churches do, more than they are accustomed to do, to assist ministers in their parochial duties?—What has been the progress of temperance for the two last years; what means have been blessed in producing this effect?- How ought Christians at large to feel and what ought they to do in view of the violations of the Christian Sabbath? - What influence can this body exert against the improper and profane

use of the name of Deity?

The Conference renewed the recommendation of last year, to observe the last Thursday in February as a season of concert of prayer for literary institutions .- Votes were taken to preserve th Dissertations which have been, and may be read before this Conference, and authorizing the

Clerk to call upon their authors for copies. The Mirror contains a detailed Report on the state of the churches, from which we can only take a few interesting paragraphs, and make

general summary.

Baldwin.—This church has been favored with are 14 miles apart. In all the town school ral lessons, or the principles of Christianity, assigned on Saturdays for Sabbath studies, have been recited on Mondays. Two union libraries, containing 150 bound volumes each, have been established in distant parts of the parish. There are 4 Bible classes, containing 106 scholars. The Church has 49 children under her particular watch and care." Church members 26

In Brunswick, "There is a vast diminution in the use of ardent spirits in the town, and especially among the more respectable part of Society Many have taken the ground of entire absti The improvement in this respect in Bowdoin College, and the noble stand taken by a maority of its students, is truly gratifying. whole state and prospects of this institution have eldom been better than at present."

The Churches in Brunswick, Cumberland, Danville, Durham, Falmouth, Freeport, Gorham and Gray report no revivals, and but little spec the past year, and very few additions to their number.

Gorham .- "The cause of temperance has prospered beyond the most sanguine expectation f its warmest friends. Ministers, lawyers, phy sicians, merchants, mechanics and farmers, have begun to act, though they have made no profession or vows on the subject. Many members of the church, and many who are not members of the church, have adopted the scriptural maxim, Touch not, taste not, handle not." Some of our largest farmers have made known their determination to have no ardent spirits used in their houses or on their farms the coming season. It is judged that from 50 to 100 men in this town, were always temperate sober men, have, within 4 months, entered on the practice of ab-

stinence from the internal use of ardent spirits.

[To be continued.] Sabbath .- The Old Hampshire Post, on Uniarian paper established at Northampton, has a very pointed article against the practice of star-ting stages on the Sabbath. The writer inquires why passengers cannot wait as well for Monday morning, as for all other mornings of the week. "Sad will be the day, whatever party or opinions prevail, when the fall into neglect." Spring Sabbath Springfield Journal.

JUVENILE SOCIETIES. The Western Sabbath School Visitant recommends the formation of societies, to consist of the youth of a neighborhood from 8 to 16 years, under the superintendence of an adult. are to meet once a week, for useful reading and conversation, each member to pay a few cents a month for benevolent objects, or for the purchase of a library. One has existed at Utica about four years; which has paid \$75 to the Western S. S. Union, besides numerous other donations to aid destitute sabbath schools, to purchase tracts for gratuitous distribution, and to aid young men

preparing for the gospel ministry.
"The society," says the Visitant, "should govern itself. During the meetings strict decorum should be observed. Offenders should be sent home. Freedom of conversation, under prope restrictions, should be encouraged, and pains ta-ken to elicit the views and feelings of the members upon the subjects which come before them. The superintendent should prepare himself, by reading, and by searching for interesting an instructive narratives, &c. No meeting shou should pass, without his endeavoring to enforce moral bligation. The sins to which youth are particularly exposed should be pointed out; and the of safety and acceptance continually set before them.

A GCOD SUBSTITUTE.

The Christian Mirror has stated, that there is a Public House between Portland and Nort) Yarmouth, where the passengers in a stage may always find Coffee prepared for their refreshment at the time of arrival, instead of spirituous liquors. One of our friends lately mentioned the same plan in a letter, and expressed a wish that he could find such an accommodation when ravelling in the Eastern Mail Stage from this city; when he leaves Boston at two in the mornand rides near 40 miles before breakfast .-We trust h will excuse us for quoting a words. "When I returned last from Boston the mail came out with two full ceaches of pas sengers; and I have not a doubt but every one of them would have been very glad to take a cup of coffee and a cracker. For want of it, perhaps one or two out of the 12 or 15 took spirit. sure that most of our business men in Maine, who travel by the Mail Stage, would patronize this plan, both for their own comfort and a desire to encourage it; and very few of them wish to see a bar and decanters." He further says, the drivers on that route are very respectable doubts not they would also patronize the plan.

Another friend, who is in the habit of travel-

ling, suggests that the friends of temperance do much good by calling for coffee. remarks that he has frequently done so, and is always told they have none, for nobody calls for it. Frequent calls would induce tavern keepers provide it, and have it always warm; and thus

that has been which it is intended to supersede -The project is certainly feasible, and no mind can calculate the evil which it may prevent, and the good it may accomplish. We only add, that we have ourselves found the comfort of this bever-age on a cold morning's ride to Concord, at the half way house in Lexington; and that we ought more than a year ago, to have mentioned so worthy an example.

practice might soon become as common, as

Presbyterianism in Buenos Ayres .-- The Chris tian Advocate confirms the statement, that Mr. Parvin has applied for a dismission from the Presbytery of Philadelphia, to form a Presbytery in Buenos Ayres, in connection with Rev. W. Torrey from this country, his academical and Scottano, settled in a village of Scotten emigrants about 12 miles from the city. The Board of Missions of the General Assembly, have voted aid to Mr. Torrey as a missionary: and have the prospect of engaging another young man to go to the aid of his brethren, to explore the country in reference to further measures for building up the infant Presbyterian church in S. Amerca. This Board is also negociating with the Re-formed Dutch Church, on the question of uniting together in the support of a foreign mission.—Mr. Parvin has an Academy of 50 scholars, and devotes some attention to a promising female Academy in concert with Miss M'Mullin who went out for that purpose. Both schools afford him a support

OVER-STINT IN PENITENTIARIES.

There are several important questions on this subject: - Who shall assign the daily tasks? Who all ascertain when the tasks are to be done, and what shall the convicts do the remainder of the day What proportion of their time ought the convicts to be required to work for the State? What ought to be done with the money which the convicts earn for themselves? If they are allowed to purchase luxuries or groceries for their own use during the week, who shall supply them, and at what profit: What shall be the system of accountability to the Legislature in regard to over-stint?

Who shall assign the daily tasks? -- The Direc-Who shall assign the daily tasks?—The Directors or Inspectors are generally a body of three or five individuals, who do not reside at the Prison, and seldom meet there, except in cases of emergency, oftener than once a week, and thereemergency, oftener than once a week, and therefore cannot be supposed to know with sufficient minuteness the capacity of the convicts, to assign the daily tasks on equitable principles.

Warden, also, is much occupied with the general executive business of the Prison, and is ot in any one shop long enough to understand the capacity of each individual in all the shops with sufficient accuracy to say how much la-bor each convict ought to perform. If he does , he must do it on the representation made to by the overseers in the shops. The cannot do it from personal knowledge. him by the overseers in the

The overseers of the shops are the persons then, who must say how much the convicts shall labor for the State, and how much for themselves and others who receive the benefit of over-stint. To assign the task on equitable principles, they hould, therefore, be men who will be and just to the convicts, and very faithful to the interests of the State. As the number of overseers in a large prison varies from ten to twenty five, it may be difficult to obtain all those qualities of character in them which would make the public feel that they were individally qualified ow much work the convicts should do for the State, and how much for themselves and

Who shall ascertain when the tasks are done, md what shall the convicts do the remainder of the

The overseers of the shops, and not the warden or directors, can be present to ascertain whether the task is done and well done. This is not an easy duty, for work done in a hurry, as task work or job work is usually done, is seldom well done. And after the task is done, shall the labour of the convicts during the remainder of the day, be voluntary, or not. If voluntary, as is usually the case, where over-stint is allowed, how shall the disorder consequent upon idleness which ensues, be prevented.

What proportion of their time ought convicts to

be required to work for the state?

This question would be answered very differently by twenty or thirty overseers of shops in a Penitentiary. And these answers would depend on so many circumstances, arising from the diversity of character in these officers, and the use

which was to be made of overstint money, and

the degree of favour or regard, or the opposite. which convicts had obtained with the over that the decision might be as destitute of justice and impartiality, as of proper regard to the interesis of the state.

What ought to be done with the money which convicts earn for themselves? Shall any part of t be allowed to them in groceries. If so, What part?—Shall any part of it be sent to their families? If so, who shall examine the claims of the family, and see the money safely transmitted to such families as are entitled to receive it? Are there not many convicts whose friends are tenants of the polluted districts of large cities, and how shall the evil be prevented of transmitting money from convicts to harlots? Shall it be ex-pended in any case, as the committee of the Legislature in February, 1826, say, "IT HAS FRE QUENTLY BEEN EXPENDED IN OBTAINING SOLIC-TORS TO PROCURE PARDONS." A member of the Legislature during the present session has had occasion indignantly to had occasion indignantly to reject a proflered bribe from a convict, who offered him overstunt money amounting to about \$100, if he would pro-cure his pardon.—An officer of the prison states that hundreds of dollars have been appropriated from overstint money at Charlestown for the purpose of changing the operations of law.

If they are allowed to purchase groceries for their own use during the week, who shall supply them and at what profit?

If the allowance in this way be twenty-five cents a week, as at Charlestown, and the number of convicts receiving it be two hundred, then the supply is worth twenty-five hundred dollars a year, and if fifty per cent be made on the articles, then the business is worth to the person making the supply, twelve hundred and fifty dollars a year. Shall the privilege be taken by the State, or allowed to an officer of the prison, or a

What shall be the system of accountability to

the Legislature in regard to overstint? If it amounts to \$4000 a year, as at Charles-town, according to the statement of Messrs. White, Leland and Sumner, to the last Legislature, or if it amounts to a sum equal to the whole e ense of the Institution to the State, during the last year, i. e. to more than \$6000, as is probably the fact, since the overstint allowed to less than one half the men exceeds three thousand dollars, then the sum is so large, that unless the system of accountability is very thorough, the money may be appropriated strangely, and in the lapse of years, and in the use of forty or fifty thousand dollars, there might be great temptations to evil; especially since the persons to whom the money belongs are in prison, and not restrained in many cases from improper acts, by regard to characte or fear of punishment. - Boston D. Adv

For the Boston Recorder. HARVARD CCLLEGE.

I have now preserved a silence of some weeks, because I wished to learn, before making any farther communication on the subject, the effect of the Hollis Professor's very extraordinary denial, on the public mind. This has ten just traordinary denial, on the public mind. This has been just what I anticipated. I have conversed with gentler enfrom different parts of the Union, and in the various pro and have heard nothing but one general lurst of a ment. For unmanly evasion is certainly must be w without a parallel on the annals of our ecclesivitie ry; and I pray God it may never have a compeer. cord, and there let it stand as a heacon to warn men a ainst the artifices and prevarications to which error wi rive its votary-the extreme difficulty of maintaining frankness and integrity in an office entered under circu stances which should make the conscience of a good stances which should make the conscience of a good rache. Let it stand on record till it has accomplished of ject to compass which the Professor has been left thus adventure his character; then, for the honor of the Colleand for the preservation of an honest integrity annual students, let it be eternally blotted from memery and

record. Does the Professor imagine the public have lost their eyes Does the Professor imagine the public have lost their eye! That he can impose on the children of the Puritans at will! It will certainly prove a delusive, it may be, that imagination. The editor of the Register, indeed, stong stone blind on the subject of the Professor's Universalism, and determined to spread his disease as far as possible among his readers—this is his boasted religious improvement! He seems not a whit the wiser for his three years pupillage under the Professor. Three years in the Professor's Theological School, and yet has not asceriance! his views on so momentous a subject as the future condition. his views on so momentous a subject as the future condition

of the wicked! Whether this is owing to the negative manner of in-Souther this is owing to the negative manner of instruction, and the carefulness to conceal the hand when he stabbed the cause of truth, adopted by the latter, or, the dulness of the former, I pretend not to decide. But the whole community, I would remind him, have not ten moulded at the Cambridge Divinity School. If I do not greatly misinterpret the moral sense of the public, the l is Professor must speedily make some explanation, or be will find himself a weight of lead which even the strong arm

will find himself a weight of lead which even the strong am of Unitarianism will be weary of hearing.

I have documents in my possession 1 y which I can satisfy the public, I presume, on all the points proposed by an "ISQUIEER" in the Recorder of last week. I shall accordingly next week present authentic documents by which the orthodox evangelical views of the proof and matter infected Hollis are put 'eyond a doubt, and consequently with what utter disapprobation and grief, he would have viewed the present perversion of his sacred legacy; the other inquiries I shall answer from time to time, as opportunities offer.

BANGOR THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

The undersigned solicits the attention of the benevolent to the urgent necessities of this Seminary. He is happy to earning the change which has taken place in its charac-er, making it purely a Theological Institution of three ears course, with a preparatory department, has the ap-robation of its former friends, and has removed of jections o its liberal patronage, which before existed in the minds of some, who have been liberal in their charities to other

The funds of this Seminary are small; the whole amount The funds of this Seminary are small; the whole amount is not more than \$12,000. The annual interest of this sum is \$720. The annual expense amounts to more thang 3000. Of course, its support for the present, must depend principally upon annual subscriptions and donations; and these for the last two or three years, have been considerably diminished; so that it is now involved in debt, for the support of its instructors and beneficiaries, and for a building partly finished, for the purpose of accommodating the students with a convenient place for boarding, and with rooms.

This Seminary is located near the centre of Maine; a state containing about four hundred thousand inhabitant, scattered over three hundred and fifly towns and plantations, having not more than one hundred settled ministers of the Congregational order, leaving, probably, more than

of the Congregational order, leaving, probably, more than two hundred towns and plantations, and a large number of two hundred towns and plantations, and a large number of feeble churches, destitute of the stated ministration of the word and ordinances of God. Many of these destitute societies & churches are looking to this Seminary for preachers.

Those who have had the principal agency in continuing its operations are conscious that they are engaged in the cause of God. The difficulties through which they have been assisted by the Great Head of the Church, and Histonian of the feeble of the cause of the feeble of the feeble of the cause of the feeble of the feeble of the feeble of the cause of the feeble of the cause of the feeble of the fe been assisted by the Great Head of the Church, and His blessing on their feeble efforts, encourage them to go forward, trusting in the Lord, and through his influence, in the liberality of those whom he honors as instruments of promoting his cause. God has owned and blessed this Institution. It has sent out forty-six preachers in seven years. About one fourth part of the settled ministers in Maine of the Congregational order were squeated at Bangor, besides about one third of the whole number that have been ordained, have been settled in other States. Powerful revivals of religion have taken place, and probably more than one thousand soils, by the grace of God, have been saxingly benefited in connexion with the preaching of those who were educated at this Institution. It is exerting an extensive and increasing moral and religious influence, in a State embracing a territory nearly as large as that of all the other New England States, and rapidly filling up with inhalstants.

other see habitants.

The principal part of a subscription of \$12,000 for a Theological Professorship was procured in Manne; but the people of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Vermont, N. Hampshire, as well as of Maine, have liberally contributed for the annual support of this Seminary. Their liberality is still needed, and will be until permanent funds can te obtained.

The object of this circular is to obtain some immediate ecupiary aid to meet the present necessities of the Semi-ary, until the Board can take efficient measures to procure

anent fund. And relying on the blessing of Him who moves the hearts of men to benevolent exertion, and rewards them for that exertion; it is confidently believed that this infant Seminarry, for which many deep anxieties have been felt, and many

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to reject a profered offered him overstint \$100, if he would pror of the prison states ave been appropriated Charlestown for the perations of law. rchase groceries for beek, who shall supply

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of accountability to year, as at Charles-nent of Messrs. White, last Legislature, or the State, during the \$6000, as is probably t allowed to less than ree thousand dollars, unless the system ough, the money may rty or fifty thousand temptations to evil: to whom the money ot restrained in many regard to characte ton D. Adv.

> Boston Recorder LLEGE.

ome weeks, because 1 I some weeks, because I farther communication in Professor's very expired. This has been just bed with gentlemen from the various professions, neral turst of astonishtainty must be viewed as our exclesisation in histories. our ecclesiastical histo have a compeer. It is on difficulty of maintaining entered under circum-enscience of a good man it has accomplished the fessor has been left thus to the honor of the College rom memery and from

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bearing. all the points proposed by authentic documents by ews of the pious and mu-doubt, and consequently and grief, he would have of his sacred legacy; the time to time, as oppor

BAL SEMINARY.

stention of the benevolent seminary. He is happy to taken place in its characgical Institution of three department, has the apand has removed of ject ore existed in the n their charities to othe

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and donations; and these we been considerably dired in debt, for the sup-ficiaries, and for a building accommutating the students rding, and with rooms. If the centre of Maine; a dred thousand inhabitants, d fifty towns and plantathis Seminary for preachers hal agency in continuing they are engaged in the brough which they have of the Church, and His tourage them to go for brough his influence, is opors as instruments of wned and blessed this Iny-six preachers in seven of the settled ministers in were educated at Ban whole number that have in other States. Power-place, and probably more grace of God, have been out the preaching of those tion. It is exerting an ex-

> ntion of \$12,000 for a ocured in Maine; but the ticut, Vermont, N. Hampnent funds can be ob

y as large as that of all the

apidly filling up with in-

obtain some immediate pecessities of the Semi-ent measures to procure

that this infant Semini have been felt, and many prayers offered, upon which God has put the seal of his approbation, will not be suffered to languish for the want of those means which God has put in the possession of the benevolent for the purpose of affording them opportunity of doing good.

John Shith, Prof. of Theology, and Agent for the Board.

SALEM THEATRE.

We mentioned last week, that a bill to incorporate the proprietors of Salem Theatre, had been lost in the House of Representatives, by a vote of 40 to 178. A motion was afterwards made to reconsider that vote. The friends of the Theatre said they had been taken by surprize. They had felt secure of a majority in its favor, and had therefore made no effort. This motion occasioned considerable debate, and the friends of morals and public prosperity, had some fears as to the result. We are therefore much gratified to announce, that the motion for reconsideration was also lost by an overwhelming majority. The vote stood, 56 to 173. The gain to the minority was probably produced in a great measure by rallying their forces; while the majority was diminished by 5 votes only. That virtue should have so signal a triumph, is cause of devout gratitude.— That less than one fourth of the members, in the popular branch of our Legislature, could be induced to sanction theatrical anusements, was not to be expected so soon after the Tremont Theatre had been meorporated. We cannot help suspecting, that the rapid deterioration of that boasted school of refinement has had some influence in the case .-We do not suppose this decision will shut up the Theatre at Salem, or prevent the inconsiderate part of its population from taking the way to ruin. But we rejoice in the tion from taking the way to rull. But we rejoin decision, as a solemn protest of the guardians of the Commonwealth, against these public schools of immorahity and vice. We shall next week record the yeas and mays on the question, that man who do their duty may be known to their constituents.

SABBATH SCHOOL DEPOSITORY.

The public are respectfully informed that Mr. SAMUEL.

TENNEY has been appointed Superintendent of the epository of the Massachusetts Sabbath School Union,

N. TENNEY has been appointed Superintendent of the Depository of the Massachusetts Sabbath School Union, kept under Hanover Church, in this city.

During the last year, all the business of the Depository has been transacted gratutiously by Mr. Aaron Russett, who has cheerfully devoted what time he could command from his other engagements, to this department. But the importance of the Depository and the demand for Sabbath School books have increased to such a degree, as to require more time and attention than he could devote to it. The Committee have therefore determined to employ an agent who will give his exclusive services to the Sabbath School Depository.—It is intended in future to keep always on hand a large supply of all the Reward Books published by the American Union, and all other approved publications calculated for Sabbath School Libraries; together with Class Books and Papers, Cards of Rules, Catechisms, and all other anterials for conducting Sabbath Schools.—Applications may be made to the Agent for any publications of the above descriptions, with full confidence in his ability promptly to answer orders.

Orders should be addressed to Mr. Samuel N. Tenney, Stone Church, Hanover Street. Boston.

RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

Leander Van Ess .- For a long time the want of a critical history of the Vulgate, formed a gap in theological literature, which many pious and learned men wished to see filled. Mr. L. Van Ess, formerly vicar and professor of canon law at Marburgh, now established at Darmstadt, has imposed on himself this task, so difficult and important. After his manuscript was prepared, he was about to have it printed; when in 1816, the modesty of the author and the desire to procure for the learned world a good work on this subject, led him to conceive the design of inviting the Catholic clergy of Germany to treat of the same subject; and he offered a prise of 400 francs to the author of the memoir, which in the judgment of the faculty in Friburgh, in Brisgaw, should succeed best. Four manuscripts were addressed to him; Mr. Van Ess sent them, with a conv of his own in a strange hand, to with a copy of his own in a strange hand, to the doctors of the University. They crowned the work we have announced, (that of Van Ess.) But the generous conqueror distributed the a-mount of the prize to two competitors, whose works had obtained an honourable mention Rev. Encyclopedique.

Lutheran Theological Seminary, (Hartwick.) A writer in the Lutheran Intelligencer proposes, that the second professor of this institution be chosen from Germany. He thinks this step would insure the support of several synods here, which now object that the German language is neg-lected. It would prevent gentlemen from going to Europe to improve themselves in biblical literature. The institution would be elevated, and students would resort to it from every quarter, to listen to the instructions of the German Orientalist. The writer also believes, that their European brethren would contribute much towards his permanent establishment -Mr. Knetz who has lately returned from an agency in Eu rope, procured more than 5000 volumes of valuable books; and the cash collections are expected to amount to \$15000, including the avails of 5000 copies of a folio engraved likeness of Luther, which he received to dispose of for the benefit of

the seminary.

Baptist Sunday School Journal.—A publication bearing this title, has been just issued from the press of Messrs. Northway and Bennett, of Utica. N. Y.

The prospectus of a new periodical work, has been put into our hands, to be entitled "The Repository and Christian Review," and conducted by Irah Chase and H. J. Ripley, Professors of Newton Theological Institution. It will be published quarterly, and 'its distinguishing opinions' be consonant with those of the Baptist denomination. The reputation of the editors warrants as in believing, that this work will hold a conspicuous rank among the periodicals of the

Religious Newspapers.—The Philadelphian mentions the appearance of The Religious Far-mer, a semi-monthly sheet of sixteen octavo pages, edited by the Rev. Mr. Junkin, at Milton, Pa. and the first number of "The West Jersey Evangelist," a monthly Magazine issued at Salem, N. J. under the auspices of the Rev. Mr. other neighbouring ministers. Also The Religious Herald," to be published weekond, Va. in place of the " Evangelic-

al Inquirer. Lectures to Young Men. - Rev. Mr. Hawes has lately delivered a short course of lectures to the Young Men of this city, on Sabbath evenings, which have excited no little interest, if we can judge from the assemblies which were crowded and increasing until the close of the course .-The subjects treated of, are so important, and the manner of exhibiting them such, that we are confident the public would be highly gratefied and benefitted by their publication; and we are glad to learn that those for whom they were pecially designed have requested a copy for this purpose. - Hartford Obs.

Theological Seminary at Auburn.-By the catalogue of the present month just received, it appears that the whole number of students is 76; whom the Senior Class contains 19, the Middle 29, and the Junior 25; and 3 are resident members of the last Senior Class. New-York furnishes 32, Massachusetts 18, Connecticut 7, N. Hampshire 4, Vermont 4, Pennsylvania 3, Ohio 2, New Jersey 1, N. Carolina 1, Indiana 1. From Williams College, 18; Amherst 10, Hamilton 9, Union 9, Yale 7, Middlebury 4, Brown 1, South-Carolina 1, Ohio University 1, not graduates 13. The library contains between 3 and 4000 voi-

Union Theological Seminary.—The Rev. Dr. Rice and the Rev. Mr. Roy, have lately received contributions for this institution at Philadelphia, within a few days, to the amount of more than \$6000. Mr. Roy remains there, to receive further donations. Besides this, a good founda-tion has before been laid for a Library—a permanent fund of nearly \$15,000 has been raised, and subscription for one professorship already com-

pleted.

Danville College, Ky.—Four scholarships of \$1000 each are founded. A farm is attached to the College, to reduce by labor the expense of living. Arrangements have been made for the immediate reception of young men having a view to the ministry. The indigent will be supported and educated without charge. Those who can be clothed by their friends, will be supported in other respects. Those who are able to board themselves, will pay a sum for that purpose never exceeding \$20 per annum. Luxuries will be en-

Mission at Dwight .- A missionary writes from Dwight station, among the Cherokees of the Ar-kansaw, Oct. 11, "Our prospects are every year becoming more encouraging. During the past year, more evangelical labor has been performed than in any previous year. The effect of these labors has been to excite a desire to hear the Gospel in almost every neighborhood and village in the nation. The calls of the people for preaching are far beyond our ability. Considerable numbers in different parts of the nation are seriously inquiring after the way of life, and several, this year, have given us ground to hope they have cordially embraced the Gospel. The desire for the instruction of their children is also very greatly increasing. The school here is full, and it is contemplated, in a few months, if not a few weeks, to put two local schools into operation. We also expect shortly that another minister will be attached to the mission, whose whole time will be given to evangelical labors among the people.

Home Missions .- The Secretary of the Geneva Agency of the American Home Missionary Society writes to a gentleman in Utica, under date of January 3d, that the Agency have now fifty Missionaries in the field; and that the funds for supporting them, together with the expenses of the Agency, are within their reach.—" With the blessing of God," he says, "we set our mark at \$5000, and that will cover more than our whole expenses. We have resolved to put our whole field under gospel cultivation, as soon as we can obtain a sufficient number of missiona-Your committee [of the W. D. M. Society] have doubtless resolved the same. The Lord prosper you and us in the undertaking." Western Recorder.

The Example.—A letter from Illinois to the Editors of the N. Y. Observer, dated Nov. 28th, says; "Having just received intelligence that the liberal citizens of N. York have raised one hundred thousand dollars for Foreign Missions, my mind is most powerfully impressed with the importance of raising another hundred thousand for Domestic Missions [to be expended] in the great valley of the Mississippi. The most intelligent people in this part of the country are greatly surprised to see how easily large sums can be raised for Missions abroad,—for exploring and looking out new stations, - while whole States alwhite for the barvest, are suffered to perish for lack of vision."

Domestic Missions .- The young men of Hart ford are about forming an association for the pur-pose of aided accepts there is supplying them-selves with pastors. Their object will be one with the Domestic Missionary Society of Connecticut, tho' their field of operation will at first be Hartford County. It is unnecessary to repeat what is already well known, that there are conwhat is already well known, that there are congregations in the State, willing to pay according to their ability, for the support of the gospel, whose means are inadequate to this object; and who will aid them, if their brethren and fellow citizens do not?

The Evils of Delay .- The evils resulting from a delay to supply new settlements with the ministry of the Gospel are many and difficult to be corrected. There are considerable sections of our country, particularly in the middle and southern states, where in the infancy of their settlement, the establishment of religious institutions was comparatively neglected. The result has was comparatively neglected. The result has een that their inhabitants have gradually lost the restraints of Christian morality, schools have been neglected, errors of every description have become prevalent, and the whole aspect of society is most unfriendly to the reception of religious instruction. To bring such territories under the influence of the religion of Christ will cost now ten times the labor and expense which would have been needed fifty or even thirty years ago for the same object. They are the most hopeless sections of the country. What then will be the condition of the hundreds of new and borders, if we neglect now to furnish them with What will those the preaching of the word? What will settlements be thirty years from this time Cor. H. M. Soc.

Hampshire Missionary Society.-This society employed the past year four missionaries in Maine, one in Vermont, one in New-York, four in Ohio, and one in Virginia. The missionaries receive one half of their compensation from the treasury, and the other half from the people with whom they labor. The amount re-ceived by the Treasurer the last year from Towns, Female Associations, new settlements, interest on notes, &c. was \$1249. The sum of \$1004 was paid to eleven missionaries, and Hamp. Gaz.

We learn from the Newark Sentinel, that the Board of Directors of the Missionary Society of New Jersey, at a meeting on the 8th inst. passed resolutions cordually approving of the effort to raise \$40,000 within two years, for the erection of School-houses and the support of missionaries and teachers in the destitute parts of the State: and carnestly recommending to the friends of the Society to give it their hearty co-operation. N. V. Obs.

Merrimae Bible Society.-The 18th annual report says, "Since the last anniversary, they have been distributed from our depository, 60 Bibles, and 19 Testaments. Several copies have been sold at cost to members of the Society, and to others in moderate circumstances. A few have been given to indigent persons in Newburyport and vicinity; and a few others, to persons of the same description in Maine.—Receipts un-usually small, less than \$40. Permanent fund, \$1,398; cash in treasury, \$137,07. The Managers recommend to the Society to take measures, without delay, to supply the destitute in the northern part of the county: leaving the the northern part of the county; leaving the other division to the Bible Society of Salem and

Vicinity. City of New York.—On the 11th inst. the N. York Bible Society was dissolved, for the purpose of forming a society in each Ward, auxiliary to the National Society. An agent is already engaged in forming the Auxiliaries; and it is honed, that under this new organization, destitute family in the city will be supplied with a Bible before the 1st of May ensuing.

Bible Cause .- On the evening of the 10th inst. the Young Men's Association of Philadelphia re-solved, that every destitute family in that city, by the divine blessing, shall be furnished with copy of the Bible, if possible, by the 1st of March,

828.

Baptist General Tract Society:- The annual Baptist General Tract Society:—The annual report states, that the receipts of the past year were \$3.168,04; being about four times the amount received during the preceding year. The depository received 3,273,486 pages of Tracts; and issued 2,619,086 pages. The balance left is 674,450 pages. To the 216 pages of stereotype plate owned at the beginning of the year, 216 more have been added. The present series of Tracts (from No. 1 to 41) makes a volume of 408 pages, which will be bound tovolume of 408 pages, which will be bound to-gether and sold at fifty cents each.—Ten new depositories have been added, making the whole number 20, located in 14 different states. There are 10 life directors, and 104 life members; of the last 58 have been added during the year.

Philadelphia Branch Tract Society.-The Executive Committee report their doings for a quarter ending Jan. 4th. They had received 3,184, 160 pages of Tracts, and 8,000 Christian Alman-acs; and remitted \$1,215 to the Parent Society, (since July 24th, \$2,267, 49.) The number of Auxiliaries increased from 25 to 120. The Young Men's City Tract Society alone has remitted \$150. The Committee have voted 80,000 pages to be gratuitously distributed by missionaries in the year 1828. They have no hired rooms for re-moving the Depository at a rent of \$200, and de-termined on publishing a magazine. "The pro-gress of this Society has been unexampled in Pennsylvania. But a few months ago it had mercly a dubious existence; and now it is watering Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Maryland by one hundred and twenty rivulets."

The Hagerstown, Md. Female Tract Society was organized a little more than a year since. Its annual meeting was held on New-Year's day. It appears from the records of the Society, that sixty two thousand three hundred pages of Tracts have already been procured and distributed; that the collections of the year amount to 76 dollars 29 cents.

A Tract Depository is established at Northampton, Ms. kept by Dea. E. S. Phelps in the rear of the Town Hall. Several individuals of that town raised \$225 for the purpose. Male and female Auxiliaries have been town, and more than \$150 raised for the current

General Agents .- The Rev. George Boyd, of the Episcopal Church, has been unanimously elected General Agent of the American Sunday School Union, and has accepted the appointment.—The Rev. Mr. Hewitt, of Fairfield, Conn. s General Agent of the American Society for the promotion of Temperance.

Bantists in the United States and Beitish Pro inces.—Associations 195, Churches, 3,852, Ministers, 2,487, Baptised, 17,405, Members, 249,460; besides many Churches which are stil unassociated. The whole number of Baptists in the U. States, is over 4,400 Churches; 3,300 Ministers; 300,000 communicants. Bap. Tract Mag.

At a late public meeting of the Howard Benevolent

Society in this city, a discourse was delivered by the Rev. E. S. GANNET, in Old South Church; after which a collection was taken up, amounting to \$306.

Harvard College.-The report published in some of the apers that Dr. KIRKLAND had resigned the Presidency of Harvard College, and that Rev. Dr. NICHOLS, of Port-Centinel of Wednesday last to be aufounded.

LIBERIA .- A vessel is to be despatched for Liberia in a few days. A y thing intended for the Morah and Religious benefit of the Colony, will be taken out free of freight, if left at No. 45, Central Wharf.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Antipas" has arrived. We shall be obliged, reluctantly, to keep him some time in waiting. " John" is received, and will be admitted as soon a racticable.

racticable.

Erratum.-Under the head of "New Publications" in he Recorder of Dec. 28, for "Duty and Privilege of Phyicians," read Christians.

ORDINATIONS, &c.

At Norridgewock, Jan. 3, to the work of an Evangelist, Rev. SAMUEL B. WITHERELL. Introductory Prayer by Rev. Joseph Underwood, of New Sharon; Sermon by Rev. Josiah Peet, of Norridgewock; Ordanning Prayer by Rev. Josiah Tucker, of Madison; Charge by Rev. Fineld Holt, of Bloomfield; Right Hand of Fellowship by Rev. Gorge W. Fargo, of Solon; Concluding prayer by Rev. Mr. Peet. Ordained as Evangelists, at Albany, N. Y. Rev. Jere-

Ordaned as Evangeissts, at Atoany, N. 1. Rev. Jenes of Baliston, Moderator of the Presbytery, presided, and made the Consecrating prayer. The Sermon was preached by the Rev. Sylvester Eaton; and the charge to Candidates was given by Dr. Chester, of Albany.

At the south part of Sanborston, N. H. a house for divine worship was dedicated on the lst inst. Invocation and reading of the scriptures, by Rev. L. Consut; Prayer, by Rev. A. Bodweil; Sermon, by Rev. Mr. Taylor; dedicatory Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Crocket.

In Augusta, Ga. a new Unitarian church was dedicated Dec. 27th. Rev. Mr. Briggs, of Lexington, Ms. and Rev. Mr. Gilman of Charleston, S. C. performed the services.

SECULAR SUMMARY.

NATIONAL CONGRESS.

NATIONAL CONGRESS.

18 SENATE.

Bills enacted: for pruning 60,000 copies of Infantry and Cavalry Tacties;—to authorize the eraction or repair of Custom Houses at Newport, Mobile and Newburyport.

Bills in progress: to abolt? imprisoment for debt;—for establishing the Territorial Government of Huron, a territory lying north of the State of Illinois, and between the Mississippi and Lakes Mishigan and Superior;—the more effectually to provide for the defence of the United States, by establishing a uniform system of Milita throughout the U. States;—for the relief of the surviving officers of the revolution;—to increase the pay of Navy Lieutenants.

Inquiry ordered: into the expediency of establishing a Supreme Court, with appellate jurisdiction only, to consist of the present number of Judges, subject to be reduced to five by the death or resignation of any of the Judges, & to sit only at Washington, twice a year—also of establishing circuits in the several States, in which courts shall be held by the District Judges.

18 THE HOUSE.

Bill passed: to prevent defalcation in the disbursing

Bill passed: to prevent defalcation in the disbursing

gents of government.

Bells in progress: fixing and graduating the pay of the Bills in progress: using and graduating the pay of the Army Surgeons and Assistants;—authorizing appropriations for improving the inland navigation of Florida;—to provide for building a Marine Hospital at Charleston, S. C.;—making appropriations for the revolutionary and other pensioners;—for the permanent appointment of a Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy, and an Assistant at Wart Pairs. West Point. Resolve in progress: for erecting a chapel at West Point

Military Academy.

Inquiry ordered: into the expediency of settling by law, under what rules and regulations private property, (if it be taken at all,) shall be taken for public use.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

Bills passed: to incorp. the Lowell, and the Hamilton Innufactories, and the Wareham Iron Company;—to inorp. persons to build a bridge over Aponagament river;— bincorp. Haverhili Academy;—to incorp. the Worcester matitution for Savings;—to incorp. the Proprietors of the secting house of the 1st Cong. Society in Salisbury and

Ameshury.

Resolves passed: in favor of E. H. Mills;—on petitions of J. Appleton; Northfield; R. Troup and al.

Bills in Progress: add't establishing salaries of Judges
and Registers of Probate;—for the more speedy decision of

civil causes;—to incorp. the proprietors of Haverhill Academy;—to incorp. the Williamstown,& the Nepouset Mannf. Companies;—to incorp. the Boston Chymical Co.; to regulate the transportation of guspowder in Cambridge and Medford; to incorp. the Merrimack Fire Ins. Co.; to add't to act to incorp. the Trustees of a Religious Fund in South Bridgewater; add't to the act to incorp. the Third Cong. Soc. in Cambridge; add't to incorp. the Mutual Fire Assurance Co. of Springfield, &c.; add't directing the method of laying out highways; to incorp. the Institution for Savings in Haverhill; providing for the use of road rimmed wheels; to incorp. the Franklin Mutual Fire Ins. Co.; the W. Newbury Mutual Fire Ins. Co.; the Pawticket Cong.

wheels; to incorp. the Franklin Mutual Fire Ins. Co.; the W. Newbury Mutual Fire Ins. Co.; the Pawtucket Cong. Soc.; the Douglas Manuf. Co.; in addition to the act to incorp. the Asiatic Bank; to establish a Fund for the support of the Cong. Ministry in the North Cong. Society in the East Parish of Barnstable.

Inquiry ordered: to consider the expediency of prohibiting by law any theatrical exhibitions within this Commonwealth;—the expediency of so altering the laws, as to provide that depositions in perpetum may be taken by one justice of the peace.

Orders of notice: on petition of S. M. Marston and others;—C Chelsea Ist parish;—E. Parker and others;—T. West and others;—Chase Pease and others;—L. Pierce and others.

Leave to withdraw: to Worcester and Fitzwilliam Turnpike Co.; Directors of Northampton Bridge; E. Atherton and al.; inhab. of Chelsea respecting their Beach; J. Wills, jr. and al.; S. Gibson; J. Sivrett and al.

J. Wils, jr. and al.; S. Gibson; J. Siviett and al.

IN THE HOUSE.

Bills passed: giving forther remedies in equity; for the more speedy decision of civil causes.

Bills in progress: additional, relating to public worship and religious freedom;—relative to banks and banking concerns;—for the support and regulation of mills;—for the support &c. of the poor; additional, respecting the Militia, (reducing the trainings in a year, &c.) for the further regulation of prisons;—for the safe keeping of Lunaities; additional, respecting the general powers and duties of manufacturing corporations;—concurring hawkers, pediars and petty chapmen.

ties of manufacturing corporations;—concerning hawkers, pediars and petty chapmen.

Inquiry directed: into the expediency of repealing an act of June 25, 1811, limiting the tenure of the office of Sheriffs;—what limitations and restrictions may be constitutionally imposed upon the grant of acts of incorporation; what amendments are necessary in the laws to regulate the sale of goods at public vendue.

Theatres.—A committee appointed to consider the expediency of prohibiting all theatrical exhibitions, reported that it is inexpedient to legislate on the subject. Report accepted.

ed that it is inexpedient to legislate on the subject. Report accepted.

Leave to withdraw given: to A. Harris:—Ist Congregational parish in Stonghton; C. Williams.

A committee, appointed at last session to confer with the proprietors of Charles River and other bridges, to see on what terms they would surrender them to the Commonwealth, reported their answers; and that it is inexpedient to take any further order on the subject.

The bill authorizing Deputy Sheriffs to serve venirce, was indefinitely postponed.

was indefinitely postponed.

FOREIGN.

Turkey and the Allies.—Despatches had been received at the Foreign office, London, from the British minister at Constantinople, dated Nov.5th, in which he states that negociations were still pending with the Porte. Subsequent private advices of No. 7, give infomation that on that day the Suitan had informed the Ambassadors of the Allied Powers that notwithstanding the events at Navarino, he should see that the law of Nations was observed, and that no harm was done to them or the other Christians residing in Constatinople. He was considering the propositions submitted to him, and had summoned a special meeting of the Divan. These are indications of a settlement of affairs without war.

Smyrna.—It is stated in a Florence date-of Nov. 13th, that it had been announced to the Christians in Smyrna, that they mish amounted to the Christians in Smyrna, that they mish amounted to the Christians in Smyrna, that they mish amounted to the Christians in Smyrna, that they mish amounted to the Smyrna.

Smyria.—It is stated in a Florence date of Nov. 13th, that it had been announced to the Christians in Smyria, that they might pursue their respective avocations without fear. [This intelligence will quiet the apprehensions which any may have entertained for the safety of Messrs Gridley and Brewer, the American missionaries.]

Spain.—The French troops had left Barcelona, and re-turned to their own country. It was said that the troops in Gadiz were preparing to follow. The celebrated Bal-lester was executed at Tarragona, Nov. 13th, and the relied standards taken at his capture, were burned by the execu-tioner. It was however acknowledged that the relellion was not at an end.

was not at an end.

Smail Fox, &c.—The following is the result of observations made in Cambridge, Eng. during the last 25 years.

Died of natural small pox, 192, or 1 in 11; died of incretion, 3, or in 1318. In London, natural small pox prov

Liberia.—Intelligence has been received from Mr. Ashman to Sept. 25th, when health and prosperity prevailed in the colony. The annual Election of evil officers took place at the end of August. Lot Carey was chosen vice-agent. The people of Little Bassa, "a restless and suspicious tribe," had caused them some loss and trouble by a daving robbery. Mr. A. had demanded the ringleader in rooms, and the restitution of the property. He intimates that, if this is refused, exemplary punishment will fall on the nation at large. The sufferers were people of Grand Bassa, under the protection of the colony, who had property of the colonists in charge. More than 1000 men in arms of that nation, offered him their assistance on hearing of the robbery.—Mr. A. proposes that some one of the Board of Managers should visit the colony.—The Repository contains an address from the colonists, to the free people of color in this country; which expresses very strongly their aitzehment to the colony, and their desires that their brethren may follow them. Liberia .- Intelligence has been received from Mr. Ashbrethren may follow them.

From Havana. On the 5th inst. there were 138 ves-els in the port of Havana; of which 95, or more than two

From Huvana. On the 5th inst. there were 138 vensels in the port of Havana; of which 95, or more than two thirds, were American.

DOMESTIC.

New State Prison at Sing Sing.—Of the prison nearly two thirds is built and roofed: in the interior, 428 of the cells are completely finished, the ceiling of the corridor level with the roof celled; galleries finished, in all respects ready to receive the unfortunately base inmates. Of the unfinished part, the foundation or base of the whole, with the exception of 30 feet, is laid. The number of convicts at the commencement of the past year, was 169, the present number is 235. The cells would now accommodate nearly double that number. The West Chester Herald say:—
"Such as the salubrity of our location that the entire hospital department has been but \$355, while for about twice the number of convicte in the city, we believe it is \$2,260. The moral character of the prisoners, from their orderly conduct we feel grounds of hope to be also improving, on der the assiduous sare of the resident chaplain."

Auburn N. Y. State Prison.—Expendatures, in the Redderd Mrs. August Swift, 24: Mrs. Mary Entils Graton, 80.—In Newbury, Mr. John Cheever, 73.—In Segarton, Miss Abiah Fisher, 56.—In Tisbury, Mr. Edulow, 46.—In Newbury, Mr. John Cheever, 73.—In Edgarton, Miss Abiah Fisher, 56.—In Tisbury, Mr. Edulow, 46.—In Newbury, Mr. John Cheever, 78.—In Edgarton, Miss Abiah Fisher, 56.—In Tisbury, Mr. Mary Mary Mr. Mr. Mary Entils Conduct we feel grounds of hope to be also improving, on der the assiduous sare of the resident chaplain."

Auburn N. Y. State Prison.—Expendatures, in the Redderd Mrs. August Swift, 24: Mrs. Mary Parison.—Redderd Mrs. All Swift, 24: Mrs. Ann. Parison.—Redderd Mrs. All Swift All Swift Mrs. Ann. Parison.—Redderd Mrs. All Swift Mrs. Ann. Parison.—Redderd Mrs. All Swift Mrs. Ann. Parison.—Redderd Mrs. All Swift Mrs.

Auburn N. V. State Prizon.—Expenditures, in the rear ending Oct. 1st, 1827, \$36,543 91; receipts, \$37,969 year ending Oct. 1st, 1827. \$36,543 91; receipts. \$37,969 32. The inspectors amountee that such has been the improvement in the earnings of the convicts, and such the diminution of pardons, they are of the opinion that no appropriations will hereafter be necessary to support the prison, except for expenses of discharged convicts, the expense of building and repairs, and the transportation of convicts.

Expenses at State Prisons — The annual expense of upporting each convict at Charlestown, is \$94 86: at Conord, N. H. \$64 29; at Auburn, N. Y. \$60 26.

Medical Lectures.—The annual course of Lectures at the Medical College in this city, closed on the 15th inst. On Wednesday, twelve young gentlemen were examined by the Faculty, and admitted to the degree of M. D. viz:—David Bemis, J. B. Bridgman, P. M. Crane, P. J. Dumaresq, John O. Fay, Alfred Hoamer, Jonathan Leonard-Samuel Salisbury, Silas Tompkins, J. B. Williams, A. A. Watson, and Bradford L. Wales.

During the last summer, an African School was kept in During the last summer, an African School was kept in Portsmouth, N. H. the expense of which was principally defrayed, for the first time, by the town. Nearly all the colored children, amounting to about 30, attended the school.—Schools have been kept in former years, but they were private ones: the price of tuition was paid, either by the parents, or by benevolent individuals.—Journ.

Colonization Society .- Gerrit Smith Esq. of Peters. ough, N. Y. has given \$100 to the Society; and prope ice to give the same sum annually for nine years in addition, on condition that 99 others shall pledge \$1000 each at the same way, naking in ten years a sam of \$100,000.

The receipts into the Treasury, from Nov. 21st to Dec.

A Colonization Society has been fermed at Chambers-

The Supreme Court of the United States is in session at Washington. On the motion of Mr. Wirt, Messrs. Peleg Sprague, of Maine; Edward Bates, of Missouri; Daniel J. Caswell, of Ohio; and Samuel A Foot, of New York. were admitted to practice in the Court. The number of causes on the docket is 134.

The R. Island Legislature has passed an act requiring Lottery Venders to give honds, take out a license, and pay one per cent. of their profits.

The new sloop of war Falmouth, Capt. Morgan, is or-dered round from Boston to Norfolk, to receive on board Judge Rochester, Minister to the Central Republic, who is to proceed immediately on his mission.

The Treasurer of the Greek fund acknowledges the re-ceipt of sixty dollars from the Ladies Sewing Circle of this

Mark Harris, Esq. has been elected State Treasurer of Maine, in the place of E. Thomas, Esq. resigned.

A village standing on the Farmington River Turnpike, in the town of Barkhamsted and its vicinity, has been named Hitchcockville.

Rail Ways .- The citizens of this State, and all others who feel any interest in Rail-ways, are invited to examine a model of a Rail-way and Carriage, at Andrew J. Allen's Stationary Store, No. 72 State street.

Stationary Store, No. 72 State street.

New and Important Stage Route.—A line of Stages from Washington City to Batimore, Shrewsbury, Loganwille, York, Yorkhaven, Harrisburg, and thence up the Susquehannah to Batavia, in the State of New York, has commenced to run daily, carrying the mail and passengers.—From a Report of the Postmaster General, it appears that this route reduces the distance between Washington and Batavia from 600 to 300 miles.

The N. H. Medical Society met at Concord on the 2d inst. "It was resolved at the table, to annul a long continued custom of having spirits, not only as an ornament, but altemptation, placed on the dining table."

The ship Fame, which went ashore in a gale, in Novem-

The ship Fame, which went ashore in a gale, in November last, on the north part of the island of Nantucket, has been gotten off, and has arrived in Nantucket harbour, apparently without much injury.

A man named John Pinckney was sent to the House of Correction for six months in the Police Court, last week, for imposing upon a number of weak individual as a fortune

We are sorry to learn, that the spotted fever has recently appeared in West Brookfield, and that two persons have suddenly fallen victims to its influence.—Watchman.

A son of Mr. Calvin Bryant, of Swanzey, N. H. was accidentally killed on the 7th inst. by being struck on the head by a piece of old fence, which fell down while he was climbing it.

climbing it.

The trial of Mr. T. B. Redmond, for alleged forgery; terminated in New York on Thursday week. The prisoner was acquitted. The Evening Post states that the testimony was such as to leave no doubt in the minds of any one as to the innocence of the person accessed; and the verdict was received with great approbation.

Outrage.—An assault was made on Elder Jason Lathrop of Newport, N. Y. on the 2d inst. at the door of his own house. An attempt was made to stab him in the side, which left a slight wound. He was knocked down with a club, and severely injured. A week afterward, his recov-

club, and severely injured. A week afterward, his recov-ery was considered doubtful.

Intemperance.—Six or eight years ago, a gentleman as-certained by inquiries, that one in five of the persons who died in Boston in one year, died sooner or later from in-temperance. So says the Medical Intelligencer.

A young man, named Chase, of Pepperell, Ms. died of intoxication at a tavern in Winchester, N. H. on the 7th inst. He was so far intoxicated with swallowing eggs and wine, that the bar-keeper refused to give him any more, but an apportunity offering, he seized a bottle of wine containing about a quart, drank it all, and died in 7 or 8 hours

of the persons killed, & frequently wished himself dead, &c.
Shocking Death.—A man in Riga, N. Y. naued Horace Hall, on the 24th ult. fell from the roof of a mill on the
water wheel, when under full motion, and the first stroke of
a bucket severed his head from his Lody. The body was
then drawn in, and stopped the wheel.

Fire.—On the morning of the 16th inst. the valuable
Tavern House of Capt. John E. Kelly, of Warner, N. H.
was consumed by Fire—and a store connected therewith
occupied by Mr. Robert Thompson. A considerable portion of the contents were saved, but no insurance on the
property.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Mr. James Leeman, to Miss Marcy Hunting; Mr. Hubbard C. Currer, to Miss Joanna Keyes, Appair From Miss Fixed of Thompson, No. 1-2 of Miss Eliza Jane Foster; Mr. William C. Martin, 'O Miss Hannah C. Slade; Mr. James Smith, to Miss Eliza Masters; Mr. Benj. Mien, to Miss Jane McDougall; Mr. James B. Thorn, to Miss Jaine McDougall; Mr. James B. Thorn, to Miss Idariet B. daughter of John Sullivan Esq. On Monday evening last, by Rev. Mr. Sharp, Mr. Eben. Leman, to Miss Arigail C. Norcross, daughter of Mr. Archilaus N.

In Cambridgeport, William J. Hubbard, Esq. to Miss Eliza O. Chaplin, eldest daughter of Dr. James P. C.—In

In Cambridgeport, William J. Hubbard, Esq. to Miss Eliza O. Chaplin, eldest daughter of Dr. James P. C.—in East Bridgewater, Dr. Sandel A. Orr, to Miss Elizabeth C. Williams—In Medicio, Mr. Cushing Baker, to Miss Elizabeth—In Wrentham, Mr. George Blackburn, to Miss Nancy H. Bugbee, of W.—In Framingham, Captain Luther Metealf, jr. to Miss Sarah B. Phipps.—In Newburyport, Mr. Elenezer Jewett, to Miss Elizabeth Ann Kinght.—In Falmouth, Mr. Charles Withington, to Miss Ruth Fish, of F.

In Swanzey, Capt. Wm. Wright, of Northampton, Ms. to Miss Rachel Underwood, daughter of J. U. Esq.

phraim Dunham, about 80.—In Worcester, Miss Eunice
Day, 71.—In Leicester, widow Abigail Graton, 80.—In
New Bedford, Mrs. Lydia Swift, 24; Mrs. Mary Parker,
wife of Mr. Wm. H. P.—In Pembroke, Miss Abigail B.
Kean, 33; Mrs. Anna Osgood, 60.—In Hawerhill, Capt.
Rushton Dashwood.—In Edgarton, Mrs. Lydia Ripley,
wife of Mr. Joseph Ripley, 69.—In Nantucket, Mr. Enoch
Gardner, 92; Mr. Cornelius Morselander, sen. 88.
In Westboro', Elisha P. Reckwood, 16, son of Rev. Elishe Pechwood.

sha Rockwood

sha Rockwood.

In Holden, Jan. 10th, Lemuel Davis, Eaq. 63. He was son of Rev. Joseph Davis, the first minister settled in Holden. The deceased was the father of Mrs. Goodale, wife of Rev. Mr. Goodale, missionary at Beyroot. In the death of Eaq. Davis, the church in Holden has lost a valuable member, and the town one of its most active, enterprising and useful inhabitants.

Oct. 31st. Rev. Titus T. BARTON, 62. He was a naive of Granby, Mass. settled at Tewksbury, and at Fitch-burg, moved to W. Tennessee, and while removing from there, with his family 400 miles to Illinois, died suddenly bout half way, and was buried on the banks of the Ohio At Spring Place, Cherokee Nation, Rev. JOHR GAM-EOLD, the Moravian minister of the Gospel to the Indians at that station, after a season of weakness and suffering of

iong continuance.
In Dublin, N.H. suddenly, Dr. David Carter, 58; Dec. 19, suddenly, Mrs. Julia Foster, wife of Mr. Ephraim F. 31; Mr. Solomon Piper, 73.

Deaths in Ipswich in 1827, 35. Ten beyond the age of 70; eight between the ages of 20 and 20, and thirteen un-der the age of 12. About 20 died of a prevailing epidemic, operating in various forms. In some of these cases, howev-er, other diseases had more or less agency.

Deaths in Portland, last year, 208; males, 106; fem 102. Number of deaths in Keene, the last year, were 21 WATER-PROOF LASTING SHOES, &c.

MATER-PROOF CASTEN SHOES, Q. MATER PROOF PROOF CASTEN SHOES, Q. MENRY PAYSON offers for sale at his Shoe Store No. 35 Market Street, Boston. Ladies Waterproof Landing Boots and Shoes, an article in some respects much pre-ferable to the clumsey India Rubber Shoe. Also Ladies and Gentlemen's Waterproof Mogasons—together with a general Assortment of Doots and Shoes, which he is selling at reduced prices, by the dozen, or single pair.

at reduced prices, by the dozen, or single pair.

Jan. 25. 6 10

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

DAVID W. F1816, would inform his friends, that he has taken shop No. 323. Washington Street, where he offers for sale a general assortment of DRY GOODS, on the

Wanted, as above, a LAD about 15 years of age one whose parents reside in the city.

POETRY.

For the Boston Recorder. ADDRESSED TO DEATH.

We, sons of earth, all gay with beauty, And all bright with glory, Ne'er wish to see thy co Thou dark browed haggard monster Or hear the moans which tremble in thy hollow voice, Or feel thy icy touch! Were our arm nerv'd with strength Quite equal to a conflict, We'd snap thy bow in twain, And dip thy deadly shaft, Which oft has quiver'd in a gentle bosom, In endless life. But ah! Threats will ne'er disarm thee! Can fisttery! Then speed thy sable pinions To an orb unlovely, and unbless'd, Where, beings, stung by the ills of life, Would hail thee as a friend. For their release adventuring. Or dost thou choose, bend thy dark course

To where thou ne'er hast had domain: Thou might'st be a form so novel, That with promise of a world Of sweets unwithering, and hopes unblighted, Many would yield in gladness to thy chill embrace. We beg thou would'st depart; For pleasure's bower is reared, And joys unfelt, untasted, Wait to bless us. This bower, With aim insidious we've seen thee enter, And fling a bitter dreg, In a pure draught of bliss And in a moment quell the notes Of sportive mirth, and frantic revelry. And honor's crown too,

Bestudded thick with divers gems, Solicits our acceptance; And fame, with lifted per Would write our name With things immortal; Therefore, away, away! stern foe! The aspiring hope, and ardent wish, To leave a name with glory brilliant. And we, whose shrivelled hearts Ne'er strayed in thought beyond us, But who with eager toil Have grasped the shining ore,-or we, Whom wealth has wrapped in costly covering, Or strew'! with hand prolific, Scenes, with art and nature beauteous Or gathered from the earth or ocean, Delights to charm, or comforts to sustain. Ne'er wish thee, bold Intruder! For with a tyrant rod we've seen thee Sever gold and man, and thrust him In the deep damp prison! We've heard thee call at hour untimely On him, whose lofty dome, whose splendid retinue, Whose sumptuous table, and whose gorgeous robes, But added treble poignancy to pange Which twine themselves with thy embrace. And we, whom soft and gentle bands Have bound in one, ne'er wish thee, For with a rude unfeeling touch, We've seen thee cut the tenderest tie, And harry from the embrace, One precious and beloved.

But oh! Destroyer rueful! if the suit Which we in concert bring is spurned, And still thou wilt delight To satiate and gorge on human victims, Who say they're pilgrims, And seek a "better land."-Yes, We, Sons of God, do bid thee hail ! For from this "better land," a glorious ray Has formed a pathway bright, of living faith Unto our bosoms; therefore, With strong desire we beg Thou wouldst dissolve our day. That we with angel wing, May spring from hence, and view In vision clear, the Country Death! greedy Death! we know thee, And thy attendants grim! We've seen thy gloomy po We've heard thy awful tread, and ghostly music, But we ne'er fear thee! For thy sting is pointless,

Through Him who died! MISCELLANEOUS.

THE WEARY FINDING REST.

The following affecting story was related by Mr. Dudley, an Agent of the British and Foreign Bible Society, at the 12th Anniversary of the Birmingham Sunday School Union, in the

In the county of Kent lives, or lived, a clergy man and his lady, who took a very active part in the Sabbath school connected with his church. They had in the school a boy, the only son of They had in the school a boy, the only son of a widow, who was notoriously wicked, despising all the earnest prayers and admonitions of the clergyman, who out of pity for his poor widowed mother, kept him in the school eighteen months; at length he found it absolutely neces-sary to dismiss the lad as a warning to others.— He soon after enlisted as a soldier in a regiment that was soon ordered to America, it being dur ing the last American war. Sometime after, the poor widow called upon the clergyman, to beg a Bible of the smallest size. Surprised at such a request from an individual, who was evidently on the verge of eternity, and who he knew had one or two Bibles of large print, which she had long used to good purpose, he inquired what she wanted it for. She answered, "A regiment is going out to America, and I want to send it to my poor boy; and O! Sir, who knows what it may do!" She sent the Bible which the clergyman gave her, by a pious soldier, who, upon ar-rival at their destination, found the widow's son the very ringleader of the regiment in every description of vice: after the soldier had made him eription of vice: after the soldier had made him-self known, he said, "James, your mother has sent you her last present." He replied in a careless manner, "Ah, is she gone at last? I hope she has sent me some cash." The pious soldier told him he believed the poor widow was dead; but, said he, "she has sent you something of more value than gold or silver, (presenting him with the Bible:) and, James, it was her dying request value than gold or silver, (presenting him with the Bible;) and, James, it was her dying request, that you would read one verse, at least, of this book every day, and can you refuse her dying charge? He said, "Well it is not too much to ask, (opening the Bible.) So here goes the words, "Come unto me all ye that are weary and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." "Well' said he, "this is very odd. I have opened to the only verse in the Bible that I could ever learn by heart; when I was in the Sunday school, I never could, for the life of me, commit another. It is very strange! But who is this me, that's mentioned in the verse?" The pious soldier asked if he did not know; he replied, that he did not. The good man then explained it to him; spoke to him of Jesus, exhibited the truths and invitations of the Gossel. They welked to the invitations of the Gospel. They walked to the house of the chaplain, where they had further

onversation; the result was, that from that hour he became a changed man, and was as no-ted for exemplary conduct as before he had been for his wickedness.

e time after his conversion, the regimen in which he was, engaged with the enemy, at the close of which the pious soldier, in walking through the field of blood, beheld, under a large spreading oak, the dead body of James, his head reclining upon his Bible, which was opened at the passage, "Come unto me all ye that are weary," &c. Poor James had gone to his eternal rest. Mr. Dudley said he had frequently held the Bible in his hand; there were not less than fifly pages stained with the blood of poor James. How encouraging, said Mr. D. is this for Sah How encouraging, said Mr. D. is this for Sab-bath school teachers to persevere; for should there be but one seed sown, it might, as in the case of the widow's son produce a plantical the widow's son, produce a plentiful harvest.— The only verse he ever committed to memory, was the means in the hand of the Holy Spirit, in bringing him out of darkness into marvellous light; and James is now, we trust, joining the song of the redeemed in Heaven.

N. Y. Tract Mag.

From the Vermont Chronicle.

TO THE CHURCHES. It is said that during our revolutionary war, I rather think our early Indian wars, on a certain occasion, a company of men were to pass a nar-row defile in possession of the enemy. As an ob-stinate conflict was apprehended, the t.oops were assembled in the presence of an energetic, faithful, godly Chaplain, who commended them with apostolic earnestness to the protection of Almighly God.—They marched, and had scarcely entered the pass, when they were so furiously attacked that they made a pause, and called for the chaplain to pray again. "No," said the man of God, "we have prayed, and now is the moment to act. Prayer! march on!" The enemy

vere quickly routed ne members of churches are very good to pray, but very poor to act. But prayer is only preparation for action. Thinking is more noble than reading; but acting is more noble than thinking.—Prayer is above reading, but Godtike more noble than all. I would suggest hen that some of our churches change one prayer meeting into a meeting exclusively preparatory to acting. Let a few members of the church assemble, once a week for an hour, to ask how they can do the most good. What new plan can be laid for the spiritual benefit of others. particular tract will be most useful for such an individual, or for the whole church? What particular person or class of persons ought to share ur supplications for a given time? Who can, with most propriety, go and converse with How can we best promote the Sabbath school? Who ought to take a religious newspaper that does not? How can we get up a meeting of the church, or others, and pass "Blooming Grove" resolution respecting the Sabbath? Can we do any thing to check the evils of intemperance? Can we do any thing to aid missions, &c.? Can we effect greater union, more systematic and harmonious action in the church?-It would take all the day to tell what this little company ought to talk about. Let it be composed of those that love to do good-let it continue one hour-have no reading except about some plan for acting-no general religious conversation-no prayer, except at the close, to ask God for courage, energy, zeal, purity, and charity, in acting.

AN ANTIDOTE TO DULL PREACHING. But first, O complainer of tedious sermons, let

gest the remedy. Whether you do not rise later, instead of earlier, on Sabbath morning than on any other in

the week? Whether you do not eat more, instead of less, at least in proportion to the exercise you take on that day; and consequently,

Whether you do not bring with you more drow-siness to divine worship than to your weekly bu-

I never see a congregation here and there falling asleep and dozing under the pulpit, and then waking up at the close, to complain of the dullness of the preacher, but I think of the physi-cian's advice to the luxurious courtier: "You must eat less, or exercise more, or take physic, or be sick."-Physic and exercise are not remedies for the Sabbath; but you must rise earlier and eat less, or you will nod to dull preaching.—
"Sloth casteth into a deep sleep," and "the full

soul loatheth an honey comb."

The preacher has enough to contend with in the natural stupidity of the heart: it were hard to require him to overcome not only your spiritual sloth, but your physical lethargy added to it o expect of him to preach with liveliness and interest, when you have unseasonably slept away the interest of his discourse on your couch, and fed yourself with dulness at your table.

Exercise therefore the self-denial which the day requires of you, and not only shall you bring to the house of worship an approving conscience and a cheerful mind, but you shall make the preacher seem to be more interesting than he was wont to be; he shall never be so dull but your wakeful mind shall find something in-his ermon, or, at the least, in the hymns & scripture which he reads, and in the sacred associations o the place, upon which you may meditate with profit, and say it is good for you to be there.

Christ. Spec. For the Boston Recorder.

For the Boston Recorder.

A CALL FROM THE COUNTRY.

The late signal achievement of the Allied Powers in destroying that murderous fleet which has so long been scattering fire-brands and death along the shores of unhappy Greece has again enkindled upon the mountains of that desolate land the beacon fires of hope. Yet famine, which ever follows in the train of war, is now carrying on the work of desolation with more unmitigated fury, than it has been even by those merciless myrmidons. Upon this land misery has of late taken up her abode, and here she delights to revel. From the plains of the Morea is heard the "voice of a very great and very sore lamentation." Her once fertile fields are now strewed with the lifeless victims of famine. The young and beautiful, the aged and decreptly, in sick, cold and nakedness, are perishing together. The mothers and daughters of Greece again extend their beseeching hands to America. Their imploring ery, shall not be unavailing. Mr. Miller, in a late letter to the Greek Committee of New York, speaking of the supplies which we have already sent, says, "I have given them to thousands who were reduced to the last para, and had no hope beyond starving, if it had not been for the timely relief afforded them by my benevolent countrymen. In many of the churches the Greeks have ordered prayers to be put up for those who have so notify contributed to relieve their sufferings." Now let a trusty again be chosen in Boston, and duly authorized to receive but contributed to relieve their sufferings." Now let a trusty again be chosen in Boston, and duly authorized to receive but contributed to relieve their sufferings. Now let a trusty again be chosen in Green will an an accountrymen already beat with the desire of sending joy and gladness to these habitations of sorrow. A depository would soon be replemshed from our garners and our purses. They who minister at the aitar of our holy religion, will rouse themselves at once to piead the cause of humanity. The prospect that Greece will soon be fr A CALL FROM THE COUNTRY. we can arrest his victorious career, and snatch the victims from his grasp; and fearlessly do we piedge ourselves that we uself do it, if the friends of humanity in Boston will the recipients and distributors of our bounty. Tobac.

Several concerts of sacred music, chiefly of dramatic character, have been recently advertis-ed ir. N. England. In the present state of the art, great care is necessary to secure the production of legitimate effects. It is easy to set the multitude agape, and make them praise the music; and it is oftener easy to call forth tears of sensi-bility. Yet all this is often done—strange as the assertion may seem-directly to the disparagement of the best interest of sacred music. People as in listening to great preaching, may here b duced to stare at wrong objects, and to shed tears of mere unproductive sentimentality. The directers of concerts should look well to this subject, if they desire to exert a proper influence o-ter the minds of their bearers. Concerts might ver the minds of their bearers. Concerts might be made greatly instrumental in forwarding the interests of church music; but that they have often confounded the distinction between worship and exhibition, is a fact too notorious to be de nied. A volume would fail to show the importance of this distinction. - W. Rec.

GOOD EXAMPLE.

A minister of the gospel writes thus to the Editor of th

onnecticut Observer " I have within two days, as opportunity offered presented the claims of the Connecticut Observer to the patronage of our order. Seven perns gave their names as subscribers, in addition to those already obtained in this place. I was rather agreeably disappointed at the ease with which I obtained them, considering the size of my parish, and the number of other papers al-ready in circulation amongst us. From the ex-periment I have made, I am satisfied were others in my situation or in a private one to pursue the same course, the patronage of the paper would be more than doubled. And I think that ministers of the Gospel or private Christians would be profitably employed in devoting so much time, or embracing such opportunities as night accomplish this object. For having read the paper with satisfaction since its commencement, especially during the past year, I consider it to be a valuable auxiliary to the cause of Christ at large; and to contain much that serves to defend the doctrines of our pilgrim forefathers. I think that copies circulated throughout our parishes are calculated to advance that cause, which it should be the great object of every faith-

JUVENILE.

cred desk."

ful minister to promote, both in and out of the sa-

From the Juvenile Miscellany.

MY MOTHER'S GRAVE. "I had a mother once, like you, Who o'er my pdlow hung, Kissed from my check the briny dew, And taught my faltering tongue. But then, there came a fearful day, I sought my mother's bed. Till hards hauds tore me thence away, And told me she was dead."

L. H. S.

It was thirteen years since my mother's death, when, after a long absence from my native vil-lage, I stood beside the sacred mound, beneath nich I had seen her buried. Since that mournful period, great changes had come over me .-My childish years had passed away; and with then had passed my youthful character. The world was altered too; and as I stood at my mother's grave, I could hardly realize that I was the same thoughtless, happy creature, whose cheek she so often kissed in her excess of tenderness. But the varied events of thirteen years had not effaced the remembrance of that mother's smile. It seemed wif I had seen ther yester-day—as if the blessed sound of her voice was then in my ear. The gay dreams of my infancy and childhood were brought back so distinctly to my mind, that had it not been for one bitter recol-lection, the tears I shed would have been gentle and refreshing. The circumstance may seem a trifling one; but the thought of it, even now agonizes my heart,—and I relate it, that those chil-dren who have parents to love them, may learn

to value them as they ought.

My mother had been ill a long time; and I had become so much accustomed to her pale face, and weak voice, that I was not frightened at them, as children usually are. At first, it is true, had sobbed violently-for they told me she would die; but when, day after day, I returned from school, and found her the same, I began to believe she would always be spared to me.

One day, when I had lost my place in the class, and done my work wrong-side-outward, I came home discouraged and fretful. I went into my mother's chamber. She was paler than usual,but she met me with the same affectionate smile, that always welcomed my return. Alas, when look back, through the lapse of thirteen years, I think my heart must have been stone, not to have been melted by it.

She requested me to go down stairs, and bring her a glass of water—I pettishly asked why she did not call the domestic to do it. With a look of mild reproach, which I shall never forget, if I live to be a hundred years old, she said, will not my daughter bring a glass of water for her poor sick mother?"

I went and brought her the water; but I did not do it kindly—Instead of smiling, and kissing her, as I was wont to do, I sat the glass down very quick, and left the room.

After playing a short time, I went to bed with-

out bidding my mother "good night:" but when alone in my room, in darkness and silence, I remembered how pale she looked, and how her voice trembled when she said, "Will not my daughter bring a glass of water for her poor, sich mother?"-I could not deep; and I stole into he She had just sunk chamber, to ask forgiveness. into an uneasy slumber, and they told me I must not waken her. I did not tell any one what troubled me; but stole back to my to rise early in the morning and tell her how sor ry I was for my conduct.

The sun was shining brightly when I awoke, and burrying on my clothes, I hastened to my

She was dead!—She never, spoke to me more—never smiled upon me again—and when I touched the hand, that used to rest upon my head in blessing, it was so cold, it made me start. bowed down by her side, and sobbed in the bit terness of my heart. I thought then I wished could die, and be buried with her; and old as I now am, I would give worlds, were they mine to give, could my mother but have lived to tell me she forgave my childish ingratitude. But I can-not call her back; and when I stand by her grave, and whenever I think of her manifold kindness, the memory of that reproachful look she gave me, will "bite like a serpent, and sting like

" EARING TIME."

Six dows thou shall work, but on the seventh day thou shall rest:-in earing-time and in harves thou shall rest .- Exodus, xxxiv. 21.

It is probable many readers may consider car-ing time in this passage, as referring to the time when the corn begins to appear in the car.-Lest any readers of their Bible should be misled by such an interpretation, they may be informed that earing is an old English word for plowing; and that the original Hebrew word, charash, here used, is in other passages, rendered to plow.-

'The plowers plowed upon my back.' Psalm exxiv. 3. This will help us to understand I Sam. v.ii. 12. 'He will set them to ear his ground, and to reap his harvest." See also Gen. xlv. 6. Deut. xxi. 4. Is. xxx. 24. These remarks may help us to rectify a mistake in Bailey's Dictionary, sixth edition, in which earing time is explained to be harvest; not withstanding he says, just before, very rightly, that to ear, or are (from the Latin arare) signifies to till, or plow the ground. Tremellius and Junius translate earing time, by in ipsa aratione, plowing-time.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC.

From the Journal of Commerce. JAHN'S ARCHAEOLOGY.

Translated from the Latin, by Thomas C. Upsophy and of the Hebrew Language in Bowdoin College—Second Edition—8 vo. pp. 573. Ando-

ver, 1827. We are glad to find that Professor Upham has, thus early, given to the public a second edition of his translation of this able and deservedly popular work. We wish for no better evidence of the high value of Jahn's Archæology, than we learn from the fact that in less than five years, not a copy of the first edition was to be had in any book-store in the country. The author of the original work is Dr. John Jahn, formerly professor of the oriental languages in the Uni-

versity of Vienna.

It at first extended through five octave volumes consequently was found too expensive for com-non use. After many solicitations to that effect it was abridged and translated into the Lain by Dr. Jahn and printed in one volume. At the request of Professor Stuart of Andover, Professor Upham made a translation of this abridgment and it was issued from the Codman Press in 1823. We now have before us a second edition with many valuable additions.-Professor Upham says in his preface, that he has ventured in this edition, to assume the responsibility of translating and inserting, from the original German, those observations which promised to instruct the English reader. We are glad that he has done th -for we are confident, that these additions have given an additional value to the work. The Edition is also accompanined by an accurate index of all the passages illustrated or alluded to.

For the index the Translator acknowledges his obligations, to the interest taken in this work by Mr. Smith Travers of the City of Washing-It is made out with great care and labo and forms an important part of the work. cannot doubt that this volume will be found in all respects, a valuable assistant to every bibical student in acquiring a knowledge of the Holy Scriptures. And it is with pleasure, that we no-tice, that Mr. J. Leavitt, Theological Booksel-ler, 182 Broadway, has thus early received from the Codman Press, a full supply of the above work, for the New-York market.

Williams College, (Mass.)-This Institution presents to parents many attractions. Its nearest city, Troy, is 36 miles distant, a circumstance much in its favor, considering the influence of cities on the morals of youth. It is located in a beautiful and healthful valley in the north west-ern part of Massachusetts. The inhabitants of ern part of Massachusetts. the town are much refined; & what is of great importance, religious. The vices and profligacy of modern days seem not as yet to have obtruded themselves into its peaceful valley. Its President needs no culogy to make him known.— There are, hesides, three Professors, well known as successful teachers, and two tutors. Its fibra-ries are not n select and large. Expenses rarely ever amount to more than one hundred and twee ty dollars a year.

It has sent more ministers, according to the number of its graduates, into the vineyard, than any other American College; of this number were Mills, whose bones are now sleeping among the corals of the ocean; and Hall, whose remains lie mouldering under eastern skies. Its alumni are now guiding the councils of many of our states, and shining in our Senate houses and for Pittsfield Argus. -

Memoir of Rev. Jeremiah Hallock .- We learn from the New-York Observer, that the Memoir of this venerable and devoted minister, by Rev. Cyrus Yale, of New-Hartford, will be put into the hands of the printers in five or six weeks. It is to be a duodecimo, of about 300 pages.

Harvard University .- The Hon. Thomas L. Winthrop has been elected a member of the Board of Overseers, in the place of the Hon. W. Phillips deceased.

Improved Ship Windlass .- A beautiful ship called the Improved Ship Prindlass.—A beautiful ship called the Morca, was launched a few days since from the yard of Mr. J. M. Robertson, Charlestown;—the workmanship and model of this vessel, reflect much to the credit of her worthy and industrious builder. This ship is owned by Mr. William Eager, of this city, who has caused to be placed on board, a very valuable and improved windlass, the invention of Mr. Samuel Nicolson of this city. The windlass of Mr. Nicolson, is considered by competent judges, as great an improvement as could possibly be eflected in a ship's tackle; by this powerful engine lour men can raise an anchor, which would require the efforts of twelve or fifteen persons by the ordinary process. This increase of power is of great consequence, particularly when we consider how many anchors and cables are lost for want of sufficient force to raise them; and the frequent delays and per-lexities in getting to sea, which are occasioned by lack of adequate purchase to raise an anchor with facility. All vessels which carry deck loads, will acquire another advantage by the use of the Improved Windlass, as men work forward of the windlass. The Morea is now at Central wharf, where all ship owners and builders are requested to visit her, and inspect the windlass; we have no doubt, but that upon examination they will generally adopt the improvement of Mr. Nicolson. This gentleman has, we learn, secured to himself the right of this invention, as well as several others for the same purpose—the one now referred to, is considered the most useful, because it conbines all the power of the others, with more simplicity bines all the power of the others, with more simplicity and economy in its construction.

ORITHAR . .

For the Boston Recorder Died in this city, on the 8th inst. MRS. ANNA JONES, Died in this city, on the 8th inst. MRS. ARNA JONES, aged 40. There is always something in death, that is chilling and dreadful to human nature; and we involuntarily shut der at its approach. Even when it comes in its gentlest form, and hushes forever the light breathings of the inlant, it is solemn, and deeply affecting. And when the venerable man, stricken in years, and ripened for glory, is gathered to his fathers, though it is matter of rejocing that he has done forever with sin and sorrow, still there is something sad in the thought, that he is death.

But it is not the infant of days, nor the bilgrim of gray

done lorever with sin and sorrow, still there is something sad in the thought, that he is dead.

But it is not the infant of days, nor the pilgrim of gray hairs, whose loss, we now moure—0, no.—It is one cut off in the prime of life, in the midst of extensive usefulness, which deeply and ardently engaged in fulfilling former schemes of benevolence, and maturing others—while surcounded by those who looked upon her with admiration and love;—and who that knew her, did not! She is gone;—and when we saw her laid low, we were ready to exclaim, with one of old, "I have seen an end of all perfection!" But why should we mourn! Is it not well with her now? Though we have lost a beloved friend, heaven has gained another inhabitant, and one more glorified spirit swells the song of prasse in that happy world. We will dwell on her joys, till our tears forget to flow; we will rejoice in the thought, that the Lord hath done "as seemeth film good." Mrs. Jones was no common Christian. Her mind, naturally strong, was highly cutivated; and her heart, purified by afflictions, seemed wholly devoted to God. Her most distinguishing characterestic was an ardent fore for soults. The whole end and aim of her existence seemed to be, to gather the unconverted into the fold of Christ. To gain this, she left no means untried. It was her eustom to select individuals, over whom she could in any way exert an influence:—then, by faithful and judicioux conom to select individuals, over whom she could in any way exert an influence;—then, by faithful and judicious con-versation, fervent and persevering prayer, she would la-bour for them; and when she found they began to feel, and pray for themselves, she would lead them to her paster and

to the inquiry meeting. Many, very many were hopefully converted through her diligent and efficient instrumentality;—and often when she had pursued this course but a very short time. Frequently have I seer the tears of anxiety tremble in her eyes, while she recounted her hopes and fears with regard to some individual, then the subject of her prayers and efforts. I have seen her pressed down with the weight of that soul while she pleaded for its conversion, as though her own salvation were suspended on it. And when her prayer was answered, she would give to God the glory, and immediately begin to intercede for another. Perseverance was a prominent trait in her character. When embarked in a good cause, all the energies of her active mind were bent on its accomplishment; and if she felt satisfied that she was using the proper means, nothing could discourage her. Though the prospect of obtaining the object might appear distant to every one else, to her believing heart it was always near.—" if the blessing tarried, she waited for it."

She possessed in an eminent degree, the spirit of prav-

believing heart it was always near.—" if the blessing tarried, she waited for it."

She possessed in an eminent degree, the spirit of prayer; and strong and unwavering was her faith in a prayer hearing God. The promise, "ask and ye shall receive," was enough for her; and on the strength of this, she carried all her desires and sorrows to the throne of grace, with far more confidence of being pitted and relieved, than she did to her dearest earthly friends.

Notwithstanding her high attainments, both moral and intellectual, she was "meek and lovely in heart," and very far from any thing hise display. She was so earnestly engaged in "pressing towards the mark," that she had not time to look back, and admire the progress she had made—but we saw, and wondered.

Hiessed saint! She is gone from us, forever! We mourn but we cannot marmur. Shall not the Judge of all the earth do right?" To us her life looked exceedingly desirable—and we know not why she was so soon called from her labours. But if we walk in her steps, we shall know hgreafter. Upon whom has her mantle fallen?

S. J. D.

CLASSICAL READER.

Just published by Lincoln & Edmands, Boston.—The second edition of the Classical Reader; a Selection of Lessons in Prose and Verse. From the most esteemed English and American Writers. Intended for the use of the higher classes in public and private seminaries. By Rev. F. W. P. Greenwood and G. B. Emerson, of Bostons

Note of the Compilers to the Second Edition.

"The rapid sale of the Classical Reader having induced the Publishers to offer a stereotype edition to the Public, we have endeavoured to improve it by substituting a few new lessons in the place of others, which were thought to be less interesting. This has been done without changing the order of the lessons; and as we have thus enabled ourselves to introduce several new authors into our collection, we believe that we have made it more useful, at the same time we have given it increased variety."

The Publishers offer the above work with confidence to Instructive and School Committees, as a chaste, elevated and instructive compilation, which cannot fail highly to interest and benefit every school in which it shall be introduced.

Extracts from Reviews.

interest and benefit every school in which it shall be introduced.

Extracts from Reviews.

"This book bears ample testimony to the good taste, and various reading of its compilers. It deserves a place not only upon the shelves of all who would possess in a neat compact volume, specimens of the choicest literature of the past and passing age."—[Christian Examiner.

We are happy to see another valuable addition to the list of reading books, one which has been compiled with a strict regard to the tendency of the pieces it contains, and which bears the stamp of so high a standard of hierary taste. In these respects the Classical Reader is highly credible to its aditors; and, indeed, when compared with the best class books and 'readers' used in England, the work says much for the progress of education and taste in this country.—In the domestic circle, an hour spent in reading by rotation from its pages, would certainly contribute to social enjoyment, and to the formation of an easy & graceful style of reading."—[American Journal of Education.

"The Classical Reader is selected from the very best authors, and affords all that can be required for classes, and in sufficient variety, too, of manner, to fashitate preatly the formation of correct habits of reading, and a good taste. From each of these considerations we can give it our cordial recommendation. [North American Reviewe.

From each of these considerations we can give it our cordi al recommendation. [North American Review. Jan. 25.

THE DUTY AND PRIVILEGE OF CHRISTIANS to devote their ail to the spread of the Gospel. By DA. VID CAMPRELL. "As ye would that men should do unto you, do ye also to them likewise." JESUS CHRIST.—For sale by the hundred, dozen, or single copy, by CRUCKES. & BREWSTER, 47 Washington Street. Jan. 18.

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BLAIR'S Common Things, necessary to be known at a sarly age, together with a Catechism on the American evolution, and of the History and Customs of Nations.

Also—Arithmetical Tables. Price 12 cents each, £1 per

Upwards of 20,000 of the Boston editions of this useful little Manual, have been disposed of. For sale by JAMES LORING, No 132 Washington Street. Jan. 11.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST published and for sale by M. NEWMAN, Andover, ablisher, Hillard & Gray, Crocker & Brewster, oston. JONA. LEAVITT, New York-

Joston. JORA. LEAVITY, New YORK—
Jaln's Archaeology, second edition, with a copious Inlex. Price, \$3,50.
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he New Testament. Published under the superintendence
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Professor Porter's Pastoral and Missionary Sermont. Professor Porter's Paster of and Missionary Sermons. Henry's Exposition of the New Testament, 5th volume, being the 1st volume of the New Testament.

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Porter's Analysis of the Principles of Rhetorical Devented the Princi

BOOKS AND STATIONARY.

WHITNEY & COOLEY, Auction and Comm Merchants, No. 36, Washington Street, have and are constantly receiving, a very large supply and are constantly receiving, a very large supply of valua-ble BOOKS, in the various departments of Literature; among which are. Bibles of all sizes, in rich and common binding, together with a general assortment of Law, Theo-logical, Medical, Missellaneous, and Blank Books; Paper, Quills, Ink, &c. the whole of which will be sold at the most reduced prices, for cash or approved credit. Country Dealers, and persons wishing to supply themselves with the above articles on the most liferal terms, will find it to their advantage to call and examine for themselves. Dec

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, DRUGS, &c. DAVID & JOHN HENSHAW, & Co. No. 33, Indiatreet, (near the head of Central Wharf,) have for sale, a very large assortment of Surgeon's Instruments, Drugs, Paints, Dye-stuffs, Window Class, &c. at very low prices.—Gentlemen wishing to purchase, are respectfully invited to call.

August 24.

ELIXIR PECTORALE.

(***TINTERESTING EXTRACT.****(***)

TO DR. WATTS—In gratitude to you, and benevolence towards a numerous class of the public, who, like myself, have been or now are afflicted with consumptive comptaints, I would address to you the following statement of facts.

I was early subject to a cough, which has at times occasioned the raising of much blood. In May last, I was attacked with hourseness, o most distressing cough, severe pain in the side and breast, which obliged me to suspend my pu'lie labors. I received some relief from medical advice, but the difficulties still continued.

In July last (from the recommendation of a friend) I procured a tottle of the "Elizir Pectorale." and had not taken more than one hundred drops before I felt essentially relieved. I have now used between two and three bottles, and find myself fully recovered. My private, and public labors in the pulpit, are at expided with no inconvenience. As yet I feel no symptoms of the return of my former complaint, and I can now say, what I could scarcely say before for thirty years, I am well. Yours, with sincere graitude.

EZEKIEL L. BASCOM.

Ashby, Moss. Oct. 20, 1827.

**The whole of this interesting letter, together with many others relating to this truly valuable Elizir, may be seen at the various agents.

Sold by Lowe & Reed No. 44, Hanover St. at the head of Elm St. J. P. Hall, No. 1, Union-st. and S. N. Brewer & Brothers, 92, Washington-street. Price St per bottle.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.

A Gentleman and his Lady can be accomodated with board, together with a parlor and chamber, in a central part of the city. Also, several single rooms for Gentleman, members of the General Court, or others. Inquire at this office.

Jan. 11. ROARDING.

ADAMS & FESSENDEN.

HAVE for sale a general assortment of HARD WARE GOODS, which will be sold on favorable terms.

Oct. 26.

NO. 5.

HE INDIAN CHRISTIA I now procee 2dly. On the

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